Saturday Night

SEPT. 17TH 1955 TEN CENTS

Mountbatten of Burma: Time only to look forward (Page 19).

The Front Page

POLICE chiefs in several Canadian cities have recently found it necessary to instruct their officers that pistols are to be fired only in self-defence. The instruction is long overdue, and wou'd have been more effective if it had been given before public anger, aroused by the way city streets were being turned into shooting galleries, demanded that some action be taken.

While it is reassuring to know that police chases are now less likely to turn into wild-west pursuits, the orders to the officers to use their guns only to protect their own lives must inevitably raise doubts about the fundamental need for them to go about armed at all times. It is easy, of course, for a person who never expects to face a tough criminal to propose that someone else undertake such a dangerous job armed only with courage and a truncheon. At the same time, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the arming of police has encouraged the use of guns by law-breakers.

In his book *Scotland Yard,* Sir Harold Scott, who was Commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police from 1943 to 1953, tells about the shooting of a constable by two youths, and concludes: "Cases like this . . . lead to a suggestion that the police should be armed. The police themselves do not wish it, believing that if they were, there would be an increased tendency for the criminal to be armed also and to shoot at sight." Policemen in Britain

Dilemma of a CBC Supporter
by Jack Scott: Page 7

ALL CANADIAN

The ten provinces of Canada today make up a country of a type unique in the history of the world. With two languages . . . diverse interests . . . and a wide variety of geographical characteristics they yet form a nation, the unity and strength of which is plain for all to see. That is why Canadian Oil Companies, Limited is so proud of its Canadianism.

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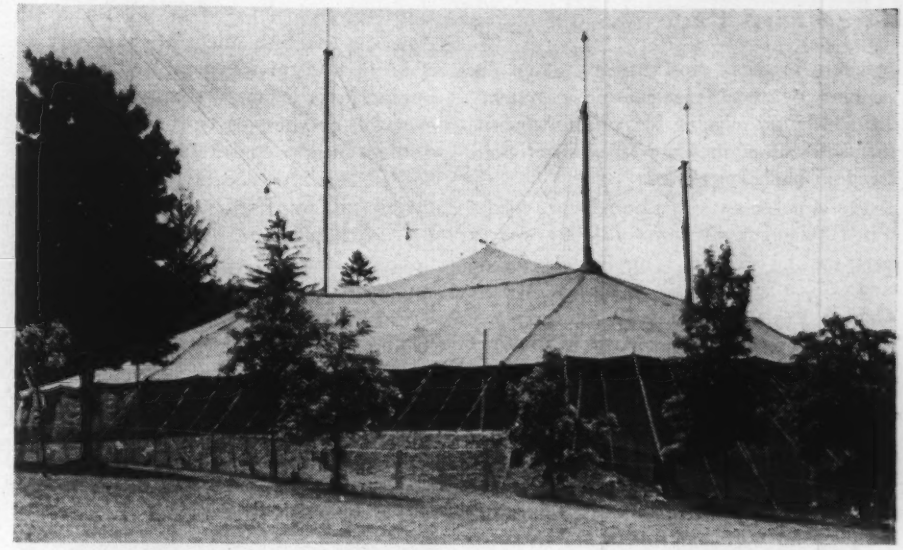
do not carry guns. They are trained in the use of small arms, and weapons are kept in most police stations for use in an emergency. But these can be issued only on the authority of a Superintendent or Chief Inspector and only when officers are sent out on a particularly hazardous job, such as arresting an armed criminal who is known to be likely to resist and shoot.

Is the Canadian criminal so much more vicious than his British counterpart that the police in this country do not dare go unarmed? Statistics are incomplete and in any case could not be relied on by themselves, without reference to the human values involved. There appears to be a higher crime rate in urban Canada than in the United Kingdom. In 1953, for example, indictable offences known to the London Metropolitan Police were at the rate of 11.9 per 1,000 persons; in the same year Toronto had a rate of over 20 per 1,000. This does not necessarily mean that Toronto has proportionately twice as many criminals as London or that it is better policed, but a higher incidence of crime is indicated by the fact that rate of actual prosecutions for indictable offences in the Canadian city was 10.5 for each thousand of population. These figures, however, show only extent of crime, not the toughness of the criminals.

Between 1945 and 1953, two London (Metropolitan) policemen were fatally shot and five wounded by bullets fired by law-breakers. In the same period, four Toronto officers were shot and one killed. The Metropolitan force of between 15,800 and 16,200 was responsible for a population of 8,334,000, while the Toronto force had between 1,100 and 1,488 for a population of 676,000. Thus, while London had roughly twelve times as many people and policemen as Toronto, it had only two more officers injured by criminals using guns. But comparative figures for the whole of Canada, unfortunately, are lacking. Were they available, they might well show that the hazards of law enforcement in this country are not appreciably different from those in the UK.

What the statistics cannot tell is how many criminals carry and are prepared to use guns because the police are armed and ready to shoot. Nor can any statistical estimate be made of the way public attitudes towards police in Canada have been shaped by the readiness with which the officers have resorted to the weapons they carry with them. Mob hostility towards police is not rare in the larger Canadian cities, and this cannot always be blamed on the lack of character of the people in the mob. If authorities responsible for law enforcement in this country give some serious thought to the matter, they could well decide that there is more to be lost than gained by having policemen go about armed at all times.



Festival tent at Stratford . . . a surge of affection.

Sloogles and Gerfs

A SCHOOL principal in Michigan has come up with the idea that children could learn to do arithmetic more quickly if emphasis were put on symbols instead of things. A youngster who works out his addition and subtraction in terms of apples or oranges thinks as much about the fruit as the numbers, so the principal and his staff propose to use words of their own devising —sloogle, zumsi and gerf are examples. "The non-meaningful word helps the student realize that he is dealing with neither apples nor sloogles but with abstract mathematical symbols," it is explained.

We wish him well with his experiment, but we do not envy the task of the teacher who first states the problem, "If Tom had seven sloogles", and so on. The magnificently curious mind of the child will pounce on such a wonderfully mysterious word. What *is* a sloogle? It must be something, because you cannot have seven of nothing. How will the teacher explain? Our own theory is that a sloogle could be a cousin of the slithy tove—a distant, less accomplished cousin, because we simply can't imagine it ever gyring or gimbling in a wabe.

Building at Stratford

THREE tremendously successful seasons have firmly established the Shakespearean Festival at Stratford, Ontario, as the outstanding event of its kind in North America, and it was no particular surprise when the Festival Foundation announced that a building campaign was planned to replace the huge theatre-tent with a permanent structure. What was surprising, however, was the mixed reaction to the announcement. A good many of the people who have made regular pilgrimages to Stratford have apparently developed a strong affection for the tent, with its graceful sweeps and gay pennants.

It would be a pity if this sentimental attachment to a piece of canvas did any harm to the Foundation's campaign. The Festival is past the pioneering period; it is expanding, with music added to drama, and it is not difficult to foresee a time when it will be one of the great showplaces of the arts on this continent. A permanent structure is needed at least for the theatre itself, not only as the beginning of what could be a mighty project but for practical considerations, such as the comfort of both players and audience. Later can come more satisfactory accommodation for concerts and other events.

The new building, however, will demand as much imagination as Tyrone Guthrie and Tanya Moiseiwitsch put into the theatre's interior arrangements. Better the tent, with all its faults, than a dull pile of brick or concrete that would be as suitable for storing lumber as for staging the world's great plays. Design of the structure should be a challenge to Canada's finest architects, not as an opportunity to earn a fee but as a tremendously exciting chance to translate into pillar, wall and window the atmosphere and meaning of the Festival.

It would be shameful, too, if the Foundation had to be content with a second-rate building because it lacked the money to put up the best. The Festival has added immeasurably to Canada's prestige; with so much gained, to encase it in a shoddy shell would be an atrocious breach of faith as well as good taste.

Restricted Enterprise

WHEN a good word is replaced by a bad one, there is always some loss of clarity in its definition. This is what happened when "free enterprise" was substituted for "capitalism". The latter word has a firm meaning, but the vague phrase "free enterprise" describes not so much an economic system or a social philosophy as a state of mind. And a pretty confused state it is, most of the time. Many of the

The Front Page continued

people who speak most ardently about the benefits of the "free enterprise system" are constantly nagging the various governments to adopt measures to restrict both freedom and enterprise.

Most parts of this country are bedevilled by regulations generally known as early-closing bylaws. The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1945, for example, gives municipalities the power to pass bylaws setting closing times for "all or any class or classes" of stores. A man who wants to keep his place of business open beyond the prescribed time cannot do so unless he is prepared to break the law—a foolish law, foisted on the public by people who want controlled, not free, enterprise.

How it works out is illustrated by the case of Everett Hedge of Lindsay, Ont. Mr. Hedge operates a service station. He believes his hours of work are his own business, and that he should be permitted to work as long as he wants to as part of his effort to give service to his customers and earn a decent living for himself. But the local bylaw states that he must close his station at 6 p.m. So Mr. Hedge becomes a law-breaker; he has been convicted twice this year of staying open after 6 o'clock.

If there were no regulations governing hours and conditions of work for those who are not self-employed, there would be some justification for such a law as the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. But other legislation protects the employees. Free enterprise? With such restrictions, enterprise is as free as a chained parrot.

Poor Show

IT'S LUCKY that the Russians who came to study agricultural methods in North America were able to meet a few working Canadian farmers during their tour of this country. Otherwise they would return to the USSR convinced that Canadians were either boors or bumblers. Federal and provincial officials vied with each other to make a hash of the visit by the Russians, who experienced more hostility than courtesy except when they were meeting the farmers themselves. The visitors bypassed Toronto, whose official glad-handers are usually ready to welcome any person with the slightest claim to fame or notoriety, because they wished to escape insult. Altogether it was a fine show of pettiness and ineptitude.

Health Programs

WELL in advance of next month's Dominion-provincial Conference, Quebec's Premier Duplessis made it plain that his Government, opposed in principle to state-supported health insurance, would not agree to any change in the British North America Act that might be necessary to clear the way for a Federal health scheme. Immediately an angry controversy started over the question of Quebec's legal right to block such a constitutional amendment, but all that the debate proved was that the constitution itself, as embodied in the BNA Act and other statutes and conventions, is inadequate, clumsy and must sooner or later be thoroughly revised.

Debate about the power of one province to veto a national program, however, is actually little more than an academic diversion in any discussion of health insurance at this stage. Probably no one understands this better than Mr. Duplessis. Federal leaders of the Liberal party have

Duplessis: A premature warning.

been talking about national health programs since 1919, but a detailed proposal has still to be made. It isn't likely that health insurance would even be on the agenda for the Dominion-provincial talks had not Premier Frost of Ontario insisted on it at the preliminary meeting in Ottawa earlier this year. Moreover, Prime Minister St. Laurent has shown little desire to get involved in constitutional arguments—and there is an obvious way by which the Federal Government can get credit for an insurance plan without any worry about the BNA Act or even the intricate administrative details of a health scheme. Grants-in-aid can be made to any province wishing to operate its own plan.

Saskatchewan and British Columbia already have their own programs; Alberta and Newfoundland have made a start; Ontario's Premier Frost appears to be intent on providing his province with some sort of insurance scheme during the next couple of years. There is, then, at least a partial provincial framework which can be extended and strengthened. Federal thinking has always favored the theory of provincially-operated programs, aided by grants from the national treasury. This was the approach in the study of social security by a committee of the Commons in 1943, in the Federal proposals at the Dominion-provincial Conference on Reconstruction in 1945, and again in the National Health Grant Program of 1948. The Prime Minister described the 1948 grants as "fundamental prerequisites of a nation-wide system of health insurance". Finally, Mr. St. Laurent reportedly told the provincial premiers at their meeting in Ottawa last March that defence costs made it impossible for the Federal Government to shoulder most of the load of a national health scheme.

Some of the provincial leaders at next month's conference will be quite ready to dicker with federal representatives about a system of grants to help their own insurance plans. Premier Frost, for example, believes that one rigid plan could not be made to work for the whole of Canada—there are too many differences between regions. But the premiers will be doing well if they manage to get any substantial agreement out of Ottawa for the sharing of health costs. Far from getting into a hassle over the BNA Act, the Federal Government will probably be happy enough if it can get some credit for making health insurance possible while leaving the sticky job of administration to the provinces.

Levitation

A BRISK controversy is going on in the United States over the matter of extra-sensory perception. Some scientists, calling themselves parapsychologists, believe that human beings have within themselves strange powers that, when developed, enable their minds to control matter, to look into the future and to receive and transmit messages and images without the help of any mechanical devices. Now a University of Minnesota professor, Dr. George Price, has challenged the parapsychologists to prove their theories by scientific demonstrations. He dismisses the present evidence offered by the believers as "the markings of magic" and the stuff of old wives' tales about leprechauns and poltergeists. The parapsychologists, of course, are furious but so far have not taken up Dr. Price's challenge, which is rather a pity. It would make a convincing argument, for instance, if they could demonstrate the power of their minds over Dr. Price's matter by lifting him clean out of his Minnesota shoes by remote thought control from New York or Boston.

Command at Sea: Admiral Earl Mountbatten on the bridge of HMS Glasgow *with the Mediterranean Fleet.*

From the Career of the First Sea Lord

Society: Wedding at St. Margaret's.

ADMIRAL Mountbatten, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff in the Royal Navy, is coming to Canada next month for staff talks in Ottawa. A great-grandson of Queen Victoria, he entered the Royal Navy in 1913 and first won renown as a daring destroyer captain in the early years of the Second World War. Countess Mountbatten, who is accompanying her husband, is Superintendent-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. She is meeting the representatives of welfare organizations. Lady Louis was in charge of St. John Ambulance Civil Defence work during the London blitz. They have two daughters.

Army: Supreme Commander SEAC.

Viceroy: On the throne at New Delhi in the last days of British rule.

Sportsman: Polo days in Malta.

NATO: A visit to Ike at SHAPE.

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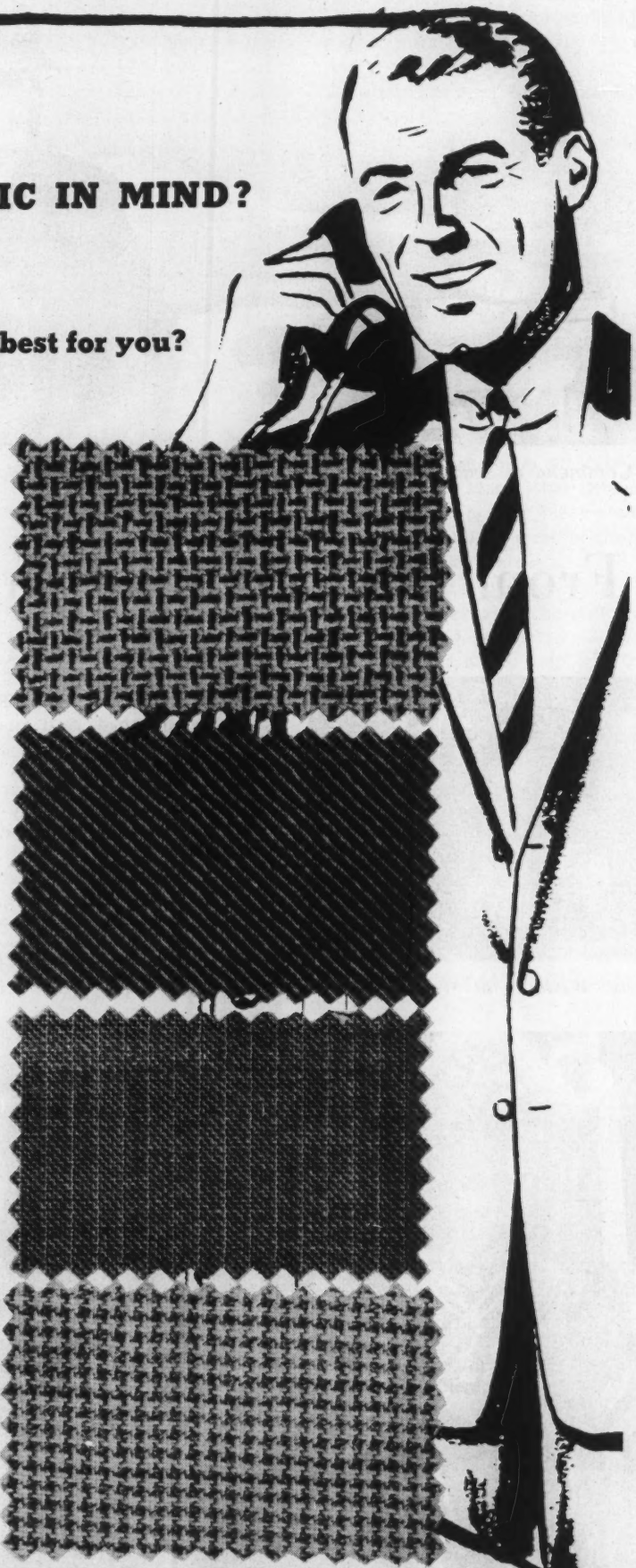

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by Jack Scott

The Dilemma of a CBC Supporter

TV's Fighting Words: Nathan Cohen, Dr. Tyrone Guthrie, Merrill Denison, Robert Whitehead and Morley Callaghan.

I've been a supporter for so many years of the policies, methods and program content of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that now, in this moment of disenchantment, I feel as if I'd flunked a loyalty test.

For more than 10 years I've written a daily column for the Vancouver *Sun*, perhaps the most militant of all anti-CBC newspapers. While the *Sun's* editors, in their corner of the paper, were levelling those familiar charges of "monopoly" and "culture cult" I, in my corner, persistently sang the praises of a system that seemed to me our best guarantee of keeping radio adult, Canadian and protected from the corrupting influence of the advertiser. I still think that way.

But that was radio. Now those policies and methods must be judged also on the record of the CBC in television. And that, in my opinion, has been something less than shining.

Public ownership and control of radio were always justified by the CBC product. Public ownership and control of TV, on the other hand, have not as yet been justified by what appears on the small screen.

Let me put it more personally. I'm bored with the monotonous, unimaginative predictability of CBC television programs. I'm fed up with the preponderance of second hand confections from the United States, clearly scheduled only because the CBC hungers for revenue. I'm angry at the lack of Canadianism in the day-to-day programming. I can't believe, in short, that the CBC has done much more than might have been done by the buccaneers of purely commercial interests.

Thus, in television, the CBC itself, seems to be providing its critics, those who would turn over to private profit-seeking ownership the most potent means of communication yet devised, with what may be their strongest argument. If CBC Television is really just an inadequate compromise, they may argue, then isn't the whole principle of public ownership and control unworkable?

I happen to be one of those who believe that when you put a price tag on the air you sell away the full potential of the medium. But I know that I could never prove it by what we'll see this night or any other night on a CBC channel.

Indeed, the CBC seems to go out of its way to fortify the arguments of its critics. I could imagine the *Sun's* chief editorial writer honing his "culture bund" piece one recent evening when the main item on CBC-TV was an ambitious production of Sheridan's *The Rivals*. The click of selector knobs must have been audible in every city where there's a choice of stations.

Joseph Schull is one of the writers who have consistently given fine radio plays.

Let me make myself clear. On CBC Radio *The Rivals* would certainly not have been out of place. There a diversity of programming in all aspects has been achieved, particularly so in drama. Plays with a minority appeal such as this or even those of an experimental nature have a rightful place. But CBC-TV is another story. We have not had a high standard of drama. We've had only the rare production which could be said to reflect the Canadian scene. With the single exception of Roger Lemelin, who writes *The Plouffe Family*, we have not produced a TV playwright of any calibre. Where radio gave us the works of Len Peterson and W. O. Mitchell and Joseph Schull and the consistently fine and often fearless plays produced by Andrew Allan on the "Stage" series, TV has given us almost nothing of substance. And so an expensive, full-dress treatment of Sheridan seemed weirdly out of place and rightly exposed the CBC to those critics who have somehow made "culture" seem a dirty word.

I can't believe that the CBC is truly selective in the choice of these programs. It is clearly not a matter of importing the best of American television, but of retailing those with sponsors interested in Canadian sales.

I was one of those who expected much more. When it began I thought that here, surely, was a powerful new medium for Canadianism. I thought that what the CBC-Radio had done so very well with the one-dimensional sound would be carried on with even greater impact by the visual medium. I sat back prepared to applaud.

What happened? Was television simply too expensive for the meagre resources of

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a public-owned system in a country of such sparse population? Was it simply too difficult a medium for largely inexperienced personnel? Was it under so much pressure from its many critics that it tried to please everyone?

Whatever the cause I continued to watch with a growing sense of disappointment. I looked in vain, except on rare occasions, for the outstanding Canadians, the men and women with challenging, controversial ideas who so often spoke into CBC microphones. I looked in vain for the kind of documentaries that would put the keen eye of the camera on our lives and manners and way of life. I asked myself if some two years of faithfully watching Canadian TV had really given me any deeper understanding of Canada and Canadians than I'd had before. The answer was "no". I watched my children gazing nightly at exactly the same kind of program that children watch in Hoboken or Duluth, heard the roar of Hopalong's six-shooters and the voice of Howdy Doody peddling breakfast cereal, and wondered what CBC was giving them that could be said to influence their lives for the better.

When I voiced these complaints to others who share my faith in the principle of public ownership, they offered the ready explanation. The CBC, they said, was hard up. The need for the purely physical creation of a service was so demanding that the resources derived from the excise taxes on new receiving sets simply weren't enough to do the job. Why, they invariably said, the budget for the Jackie Gleason hour alone would keep the CBC going for a week.

I listened to people who had spoken with the pride of ownership in CBC-Radio speaking now as apologists for CBC-Television, trying to explain away the very faults that are inherent in the commercial television they view with alarm.

True, the argument has validity. The CBC is obviously struggling to do a millionaire's job on a piggy bank budget. But that by no means entirely explains away the fact that it has failed to measure up to expectations. Some of that is certainly due to the whole approach to the medium and what seems, to the eyes of this layman, at any rate, a lack of planning.

From time to time we glimpse in passing what Canadian television might be giving us as a regular diet. There was the Dominion Day salute, for example, with its sweeping, thrilling panorama of Canada —the first time, so far as I know, that the CBC has enthusiastically opened a lens on the Canadian landscape. There was the Fighting Words program, too, giving us a glimpse of some interesting and provocative fellow Canadians (a program put in moth balls for the winter months, by the way, when the schedule is weighted by the kind of show that attracts sponsors). There was a captivating half hour "profile" of Carl Sandburg (also on another summer fill-in show) and the proof, if it were needed, that the simplest of techniques—place an outstanding man in front of a camera and under an open mike—can generate excitement in a living room.

In the field of talks and the open forum, so outstandingly presented on radio and so suitable for the screen with imaginative techniques, the CBC has offered only token programs and, for the most part, awkwardly presented.

In the field of what might be called visual journalism, the kind of thing in which, for example, Edward R. Murrow has pointed the way, we've had little and that done by a kind of farm-out system to the National Film Board. The one regional program in British Columbia which attempts to augment the news, known as Almanac, remains within the confining walls of the studio and brings us an innocuous parade of stamp-collectors, bird-trainers, horticulturists, dress designers plugging their wares, interviewed by personable fellows who are terribly ingratiating, but about as penetrating with their questions as a cub reporter on his first assignment.

In the field of documentaries the CBC seems to rely almost entirely on two or three Film Board crews. I chanced to meet one of these groups working in our part of the country and found them doing the kind of half-baked feature-style film whose chief virtue is that it never, never annoys anyone. They had just completed a pleasant little film on how a freighter turns around in Vancouver harbor, were off to Winnipeg for a story on the Whittier Park race track.

This is the Canada we see on our TV screen, so well insulated from the controversial and the deeper currents of a young nation's growth that I often feel my 21-inch screen is permanently equipped with rose-tinted glass.

Indeed, in only one field, that of the musical revue, has the CBC shown some merit—but there, it must be added, the imported programs, the extravaganzas with such stars as Gleason and Caesar, remain in a class by themselves. Our own shows, well-produced and with many superb performers, are frankly derivative, following the established U.S. format.

All of this, of course, gives comfort to those who feel that radio and television should be in the hands of competitive private owners, like super-markets. Until the CBC is able to fill the screen with some evidence of vitality and originality, until it can demonstrate that the Canadian economy will support TV as it has supported radio, that danger will persist.

That is the dilemma of those who support the principle of public ownership. We cannot with confidence say, "Look at the results".

by Andrew Bell

Why Not Medals for Civilians?

RECENTLY President Eisenhower nominated Dr. Jonas E. Salk to be the first wearer of the new Congressional Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. At the same time he proposed a Federal Advisory Commission to help in the choice of future recipients. This was breaking new ground. The United States had decided that not only distinguished fighting men had a right to a grateful "thank you" from their country. Civilians also could be deserving of public honor.

The Canadian awards situation has been in an idiotic turmoil for years. The trouble started shortly after the First World War. A lot of furious women wrote Sir Robert Borden about the newly inaugurated Orders of the British Empire. How was it, they inquired sharply, so many unsuitable persons were on the list for the new Honor while their own worthy husbands had been ignored entirely? Then there were rumors around that some titles had been "bought". Borden took fright and in 1919 acquiesced in the motion of W. F. Nickle, MP for Kingston, to do away with titles for Canadians.

When R. B. Bennett came to power (later to die a lonely peer in England) he revived a sparing bestowal of awards, including knighthoods, and once again there was a spate of critical letters. Soon afterward Bennett confided to a friend that he regretted his action. Above all he bemoaned this deplorable revelation of petty jealousy and meanness in the Canadian people.

Mackenzie King had a noncomformist dislike of Honors, and steered clear of them right up until the Second World War. Warfare, however, gives decorations a particular aptness. Large numbers of persons are in the service of the State, and medals are a splendid way (at nominal public expense) to acknowledge bravery or important services. Besides, these recognitions are a fine "come on" to others to go and do likewise. So once again awards came back, though with a difference. Honors carrying titles were out.

Even during this period the going was rough. Civilians were included at first, but were soon to be dropped. A vote-conscious Premier decided that, at least while hostilities lasted, attempting to select recipients was too delicate a matter. But in 1946 amends to civilians were made with a vengeance — as if a purposeful debasing of the awards currency was intended.

At any rate, there have been almost no civilian Honors for several years — only a couple of George Medals for great bravery, and the rare Order of Merit to Mackenzie King and Dr. Wilder Penfield. And the Government has never explained these Honors, that is, in terms of *policy* (there can surely be no question about their suitability), nor, more important, told the public why there have been no others.

Is it because Canadians have largely ceased to do great deeds? I doubt that very much. Here are several random examples. Lester Pearson singly has probably done as much to help preserve international peace as all the Canadian forces stationed abroad combined. Marilyn Bell triumphed over Lake Ontario last fall, and obviously there are quite a few present-day Lord Strathconas in our far north. So perhaps we don't care much about medals for civilians. Or are we like Switzerland, where virtue is thought to be its own reward?

The Canada Medal, Canada's first specifically Canadian decoration, was approved in 1943, but never awarded.

Or is our Government just plain squeamish of official thanks since the unhonored might take umbrage? That is closer to the target, I think, though scarcely the full truth. Mr. King, and Mr. St. Laurent after him, would have known how their predecessors were harassed from all quarters with "suggestions".

But what prompted these troubles in the first place? And are we really the small-minded, envious people Bennett feared he saw, chary of according deserved honor lest in so doing we detract a cubit from our own stature? I refuse to believe it. To my way of thinking the difficulties arose out of our own attempt to superimpose a highly stratified British system of awards on an almost classless New World country. The picturesque Orders of Chivalry, with their grades within Orders and all the nice social connotations they carry, the peerages—these things don't add up in Canada. This seems to go for most of the Canadian public, and patently also for our successive Governments.

All right. Let's admit that the British system of Honors won't bloom properly in the Canadian climate. But does this

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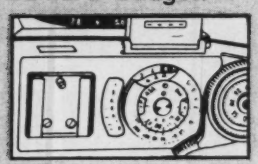

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mean we have to be a nation of ingrates and eschew any recognition of merit?

In other words, why not a distinctively Canadian system of awards, in harmony with our national facts, and with the Sovereign the fount of Honor as our Constitution provides? Well, at one stage real thought was given to this possibility. In 1942, for instance, a Special Committee on Honors and Decorations made the following recommendation to the House of Commons: "That His Majesty's Government in Canada consider a submission to His Majesty the King of Proposals, for the establishment of an Order limited in number and not involving a title, for which His Majesty's subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada shall alone be eligible".

Then late the next year the King approved the first specifically Canadian decoration, the Canada Medal. This medal might be worn by any citizen, civilian or in uniform, in recognition of "meritorious service above and beyond faithful performance of duties". It might also be bestowed on citizens of other countries whom Canada desired to honor. Pictures of the Medal even appeared in the press. But not one Canada Medal has been awarded. What made the Government hold its hand? Mr. St. Laurent, I feel, gave the clue in his statement to the House of Commons on April 27, 1953: "At one time consideration was given to a Canadian order or medal. I think the Canada Council, if there should come to be one, should have the initiative of recommendations in that regard."

Why this plea for a judicious system of Canadian Honors? Both Machiavelli, who was no stranger to the arts of government, and Napoleon, who created the Legion of Honor, had thoughts about Honors. The former had a dictum: "Well-conducted republics establish rewards for their citizens". Napoleon was even more to the point: "I challenge anyone," he said, "to show me a republic, ancient or modern, in which there have not been decorations. Some people call them baubles. Well, it is by means of baubles that one leads men."

These quotations are just another way of saying man isn't truly content with bread alone, and well-earned symbols could provide a new warmth and dignity in Canada — a proper pride in our doers of great deeds — which could serve our country extremely well.

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Foreign Affairs

The Conditions for Disarmament

by Adrian Liddell Hart

THE SEARCH for security in the world has taken a new turn with the "disarmament" talks. Under Article 26 of the United Nations Charter, it is true, the Security Council has always been responsible for "formulating plans . . . for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments". But neither the Atomic Energy Commission nor the Commission for Conventional Armaments, which were set up by the Security Council in 1946 and 1947, made any headway. And though the combined Disarmament Commission was a belated recognition of the inseparability of the two aspects, it has so far had no more success in dealing with one of the most difficult problems which has ever confronted mankind. Are the current talks, which will shortly be reviewed by the Foreign Ministers, going to be any more positive, under the shadow of the H-Bomb, than those held by the League of Nations in the pre-atomic age, culminating in the fruitless Disarmament Conference of 1925?

We must be clear, at least, about the nature of the problem. The existence of massive armaments—and of an arms race—is both a consequence of the long-prevailing insecurity in the world and a potent factor in perpetuating that insecurity. Hence, no "disarmament" plan can be divorced from a settlement of the political issues that divide the world — and measures for the enforcement of that settlement. The United Nations did try through its Military Staff Committee, to work out such an enforcement system—and indirectly to reach some form of disarmament through contributions to an international force capable of dealing with aggression from any quarter. But the division of the world into two armed camps soon rendered this approach farcical. The bi-lateral talks that are now taking place between the representatives of the two Great Powers, in addition to the group discussions, represent the opposite approach.

There is at present no armed conflict in the world involving the Great Powers. World tension has been somewhat relaxed by a series of statements, gestures of goodwill and meetings. For these reasons, and on account of economic pressures, the arms race has already been slowed down in some respects. This at least encourages the search for security. We have, in fact, already reached a couple of important agreements, in the broadest sense, on disarmament. First, the Americans and Russians have both virtually admitted that there is no *acceptable* system of international inspection and control in the present circumstances which would be a completely effective safeguard against the retention of H-Bombs. Hence, whatever is said for the record, the H-Bomb will remain as a factor in any security system. Secondly, the Russians have agreed, in principle, to the American proposals for manpower ceilings covering the five Great Powers. These figures and the cuts they entail, especially on the Russian side, do not mean very much in themselves. But they do represent an implicit recognition of the balance of power as essential to any practical security system.

Four sets of proposals have already been advanced. Broadly speaking, the American plan, including President Eisenhower's Geneva suggestion for aerial reconnaissance and the exchange of blue-prints, is based on *inspection*, to guard against a surprise attack. The British plan, ostensibly a "pilot" project for demilitarized areas of Germany, is fundamentally based on the ancient idea of a *buffer zone* to eliminate border tensions. The French plan for budgetary control and the diversion of defence credits and resources to underdeveloped countries is based on a concealed form of *economic sanctions*, presumably maintained by world opinion, to reverse the arms race. The Russian plan, a closely-scheduled program for prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, the reduction of conventional forces and the dismantling of bases, is explicitly based on "trust", with some form of co-operative control (similar to the Korean Truce Commission, which has finally broken down). In fact, it postulates continued *negotiations* between the Big Two, in order to maintain the precarious balance of power.

All these plans have merits and they are not incompatible—especially as none of them is at all likely to be accepted as it now stands. But to estimate the feasibility of any part of these plans, we must see the proposals within their strategic context—as it exists in 1955. We know the facts of the H-Bomb. Unrestricted thermo-nuclear warfare, it is conceded, would mean the end of civilized life and it is also generally agreed that we have or will soon reach "saturation point" through the possession of sufficient bombs on both sides and adequate means to deliver them. We know, too, on the basis of long experience, the approximate state of the conventional armed forces in the world and of their capabilities. But what even the experts seem remarkably vague about

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is the effect of "tactical" nuclear weapons.

NATO has lately been basing its strategy on the use of these weapons in any future war, as a means of making up for inferiority in conventional forces. One division equipped with tactical nuclear weapons, is reported to equal four or five conventional ones. But a plan to equip all the U.S. divisions was scrapped. Now it is reported that the Russians are preparing to change over a considerable part of their much larger ground forces—they are already ahead in experimental infantry units for atomic warfare.

It is claimed, however, that the tactical atomic bomb or shell is still a defensive weapon, reducing the advantage of a massed attack by superior numbers in a relatively confined area like central Europe, even if the attack is also made with tactical nuclear weapons. But this can work both ways—if a superior attacker is able to effect a surprise penetration and consolidate his gains. We know even less about the overall repercussions of such weapons—whether their use can be reliably limited for long to "tactical" objectives like troop formations or forward communications. It is these uncertainties that make it difficult to fit a plan of "graduated deterrents" or "measured retaliation", as advocated in many circles today, into an acceptable plan for the regulation of armaments. Moreover, these developments throw an ambiguous light on moves like the recent Russian announcement that it was going ahead with a substantial reduction of its ground forces. For it is inconceivable that the Russians could afford, in any case, to change over all their 150 divisions to a complete atomic force; it is costing the Americans $2,000 million to transform 17 conventional divisions over a period of several years. The Russians may just be re-casting their military organization in the most effective economical way for future aggression.

The Western Powers have evidently started the disarmament talks with internal dissension and doubt. This is hardly surprising, in view of the fact that the strategic concepts, against which any disarmament proposals could be measured, are themselves the subject of much controversy and misgiving. The so-called "new look" with predominant reliance on immediate massive retaliation and build-up of strategic air forces at the expense of standing ground forces, has been called out-dated, unrealistic and excessively dangerous by many military experts. At the same time, NATO has been losing popular support from Europeans. They may be putting an illusory trust in peripheral, atomic guarantees, but many of them are increasingly doubtful that the frontier of the Elbe or the Rhine can be defended by standing French divisions, now partially diverted to Africa, and embryo German divisions prejudiced by new political moves.

But in spite of the difficulties and drawbacks (including the greater cost) a policy of graduated deterrents still seems the best on which to base any search for security and any regulation of armaments, whether by specific agreement or tacit understanding. Such a policy should help to check the dangerous drift towards neutralism in Europe, and yet ensure that continental hostilities are localized as far as possible, without premature recourse to total destruction. To this end, we need to define, in the first place, the circumstances and the areas in which tactical nuclear weapons will be used against enemy troops, communications or headquarters, as opposed to local "police" actions by conventional forces. It must be recognized also, that the inevitable retaliation will place a heavy strain on the sea communications and ports of the West. In the second place, we need to settle when massive retaliation by the H-Bomb or thermo-nuclear missiles will be employed. This is the hardest decision of all. But can we doubt, in the long view, that they should be kept as a last bargaining-counter, even though armies are lost and allied countries overrun?

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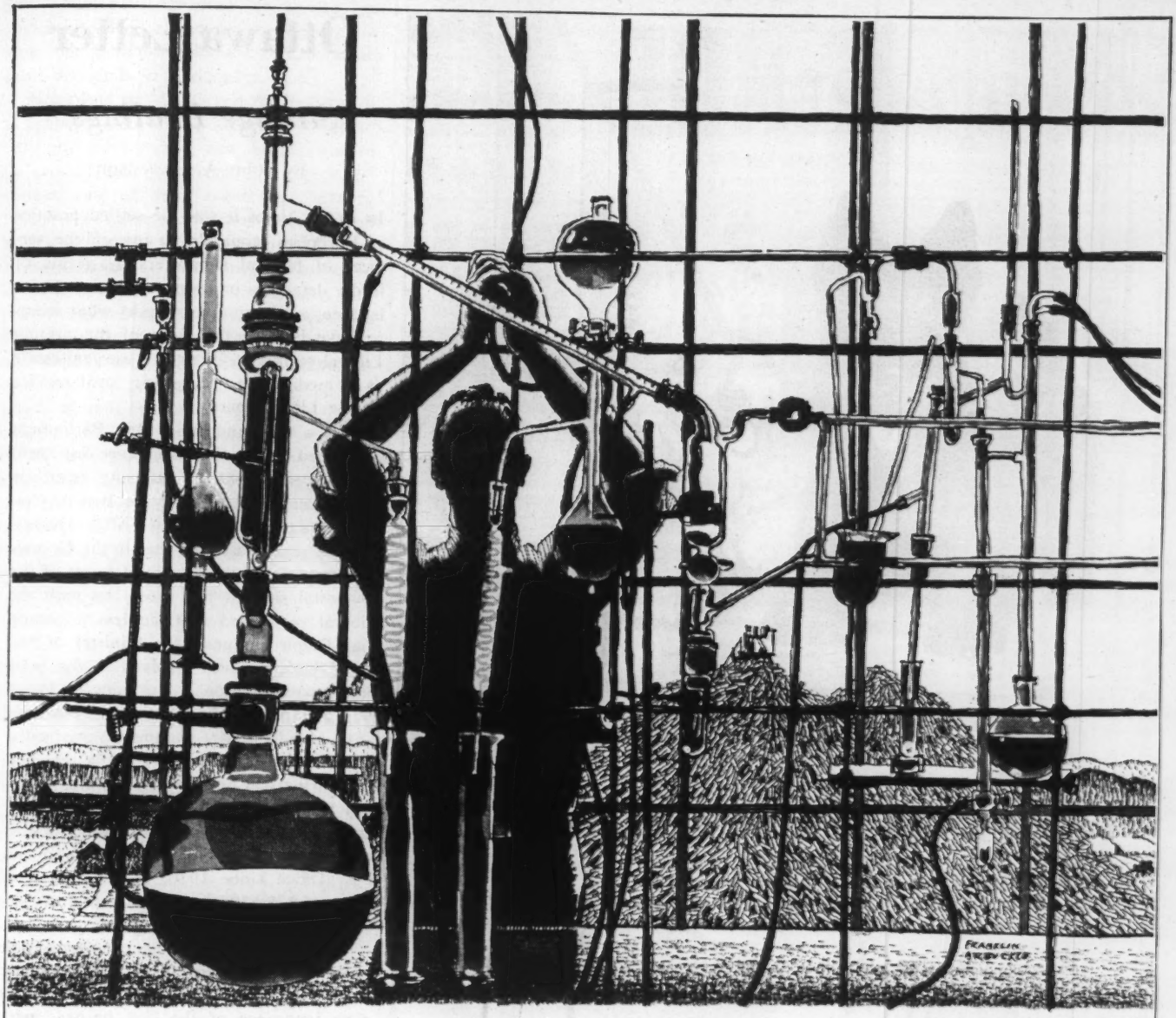

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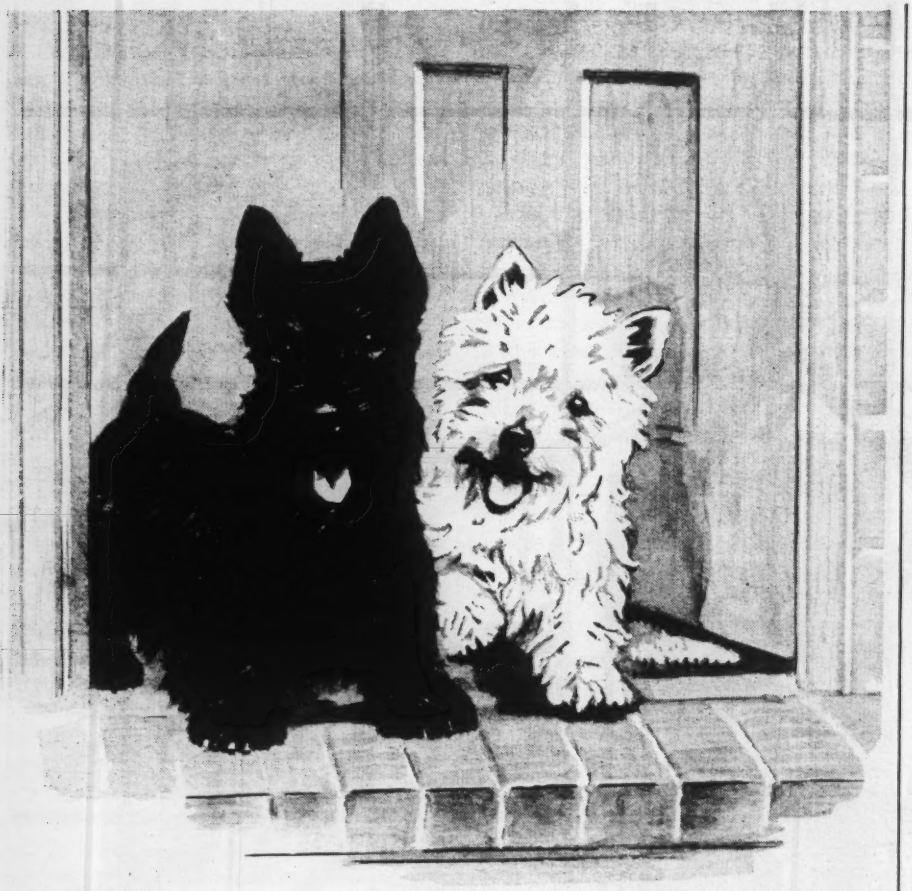

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Ottawa Letter

Strange Dealings

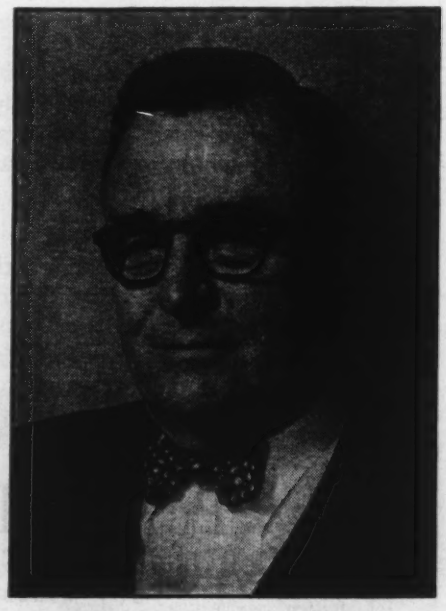
by John A. Stevenson

IN OLDEN times it was the settled practice of European monarchs to reward the services of faithful supporters by grants of lordly demesnes or lesser properties. There is, then, a tradition to support what seems to have become the habit of the present Liberal regime at Ottawa to use real estate as a medium for rewarding loyal service to the Liberal party.

It is a thousand pities that Parliament adjourned before the *Vancouver Sun* turned the searchlight of publicity open on certain leases of property in British Columbia made to the Post Office Department. The *Sun* asserted that in the Greater Vancouver area the lessors of 6 out of the 13 postal stations had close ties with the Liberal party and that no less a person than Ralph Campney, the Minister of National Defence, was involved in the lease of the postal station at Burnaby. Its lessor is a company called Como Investments Ltd., of which Mr. Campney remained a director until December 4, 1954. He and two partners in his law firm, Walter Owen and William Murphy, still held 10 shares apiece of the 30 shares of Como stock, it was stated. The building, leased to the Post Office since 1950, is assessed at a value of $28,650; the annual rental of $6,924 represents a lush return.

When Parliament meets, the Opposition is unlikely to accept from Mr. Campney merely an elaborate profession of complete ignorance of the fact he was part owner of the postal station in Burnaby.

These disclosures supplement evidence supplied to Parliament by Howard Green



Campney: Will face questioning.

(PC, Vancouver-Quadra) about another real estate deal, all leading to the conclusion that ardor for the cause of Liberalism pays dividends in Vancouver.

According to Mr. Green the owners of a property near False Creek in Vancouver, got wind that a new bridge was to be erected over this creek. Mr. Green described one of these owners as "a very prominent Liberal in Vancouver Centre and a defeated Liberal candidate for the Federal House". The owners, wanting to be sure of tenants for their building, employed emissaries at Ottawa to enlist the interest of the Government. The Minister of Public Works, Mr. Winters, strenuously denied that any formal undertaking was given to rent it for the government because the official files contain no mention of it. He had to admit, however, that there was "a sort of verbal understanding" that the Government would see that the building was not kept empty. So Mr. Winters leased it as a filter centre at a rental of $2 per square foot, but later got the rent reduced to $1.89 per square foot, which works out at $9,000 a year.

Then the owners claimed that the construction of the ramp of the bridge over False Creek had impaired the value of their property to the extent of $35,000 and are claiming this amount of damages from the city of Vancouver. But, when representations about their claim were made, their own valuators would only place a value of $57,000 on the building itself. The $9,000 yearly rent paid by the Government will liquidate the whole price of the property in 6½ years, quite a rapid pace for such a process. Moreover, during the hearings, Douglas W. Reeve, one of the most experienced valuators of real estate in British Columbia, estimated that a fair rent before the ramp was built would have been $550 a month and after its construction $400 per month. Harold Ritter, another valuator, thought that $750 per month was "a little high".

The organizers of Whittington Investments of Ottawa had a happy inspiration when they chose its name. Every English schoolboy knows about Dick Whittington, the poor boy who, as he trudged into London for the first time, heard a chime of bells predicting that he would some day be its Lord Mayor and amass a fortune. But assuredly Dick Whittington never made money half so quickly as the real estate company that bears his name did in one transaction with the Government.

In 1952 the company purchased three properties in Ottawa for the sum of $967,500. It soon disposed of the two smaller of the properties for $204,268 and $137,501 to an allied company, Whittington Realties and Construction Ltd., and therefore its major holding, located on Wellington St., opposite the Parliament Buildings, stood on its books at a value of $625,730. When it proposed to erect a skyscraper

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on this site, the Government vetoed the project on the understanding that it would purchase the property. In the negotiations which ensued, E. S. Sherwood, the valuator employed by the company, placed a value of $1,646,272 upon the property. Two firms of real estate appraisers, both of Montreal, whom the Government employed, submitted the more modest estimates of $1,558,301 and $1,345,151.

Between 1952 and 1954 there had been some rise in real estate values in Ottawa, but nothing like the 110 per cent claimed by the lowest of these estimates. Mr. Winters settled for $1,396,000 which gave Whittington Investments Ltd., after two years' possession, a profit of $770,270 or over 120 per cent on their investment. Yet Mr. Winter preened himself upon having driven a good bargain.

Fear of antagonizing Roman Catholic voters probably made the Opposition handle gingerly another curious transaction in Ottawa, whereby the Government bought as headquarters for the Mounted Police, at a price of $5 million, a Roman Catholic seminary at Overbrook on the outskirts of the capital. J. M. Macdonnell (PC, Greenwood) ventured the mild criticism that the price seemed very high and another critic suggested that $3,500,000 would have been adequate. The Government was obviously fearful that the deal would be questioned, because it resorted to the device of smuggling through the appropriation of $5 million in three instalments, one of which was secured by switching funds voted for other works but left unspent.

Devotion to the Liberal faith was alleged by J. W. Murphy (PC, Lambton West) to have brought rich rewards to some of his constituents. In Point Edward, an annex of the city of Sarnia, the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway has made land on the waterfront valuable for industrial sites. According to Mr. Murphy, in 1953 the Canadian National Railways was induced to sell to W. C. Nelson, Mayor of Sarnia, who was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate against him in 1948 and 1953, a tract of 30 acres which it owned, at a price of $350 an acre. But the current price for land in the area was reported to be about $2,000 per acre.

About the same time an equally lucky Mr. Stonehouse persuaded the CNR to sell him 25 acres in the same vicinity for $8,250.

The Government can claim that it has no control over real estate deals made by the CNR, and Donald Gordon, President of the railway, can say that he cannot possibly supervise every transaction of his corporation. But plainly the officials of the CNR concerned with the management of its properties were either culpably ignorant of real estate values in the vicinity of Sarnia or they were willing to act as agents for rewarding faithful partisans of the Liberal party.

Persona Grata

'Time Only to Look Forward'

THE VISIT of an Allied Service chief to Canada is normally a matter of minor, routine interest. The two-day staff talks which the First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy is having here next month would receive little attention from those who are not immediately concerned with details of global strategy — but for one fact. The admiral happens to be Mountbatten: Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma, KG, PC, and so on through the massive roll of orders and decorations.

His infrequent visits to this country are associated, in turn, with the successive roles which he has played on the world's stage. In 1922, when he was starting to be publicized as one of the playboys of the roaring twenties, he and Lady Louis Mountbatten paid a brief honeymoon call at Niagara. Twenty-one years later he came to the Quebec Conference as "chief of the commandos" to advise on the problems of the Second Front—and left as the Supreme Commander of the new South-East Asia command. In 1948 he returned as a world statesman to open that year's Canadian National Exhibition; his historic mission to India had just been completed. And now, at the age of 55 he comes in the position which his father held before him, his lifetime ambition fulfilled.

His future remains a subject of constant speculation. He has been tipped as Ambassador to Moscow or Washington, as Minister of Defence or supreme commander, as Governor-General of this or that Dominion. In the last years he has been publicized as "Prince Philip's uncle". His influence in the evolution of the monarchy, in adapting royalty to the needs and impulses of a new age, may be eventually viewed as not the least of his great contrbutions to the Commonwealth. But for the moment we can see him most clearly as what he has, perhaps, remained most essentially—a sailor.

"Rear-Admiral — seconded temporary duty viceroy." The laconic Admiralty Fleet Order in 1947 was not only in the tradition of naval irony; it embodied Mountbatten's specific condition that the new assignment should not prejudice his naval career. He returned from India to take over a mere cruiser squadron, subsequently serving as Fourth Sea Lord and as Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, under special NATO arrangement. But his career had, in fact, been prejudiced, despite the outstanding claims of experience.

The campaign which Lord Beaverbrook, with characteristic vindictiveness, openly waged against his final promotion was only the expression of a more insidious opposition in high places. This was partially inspired by resentment against the man who had faithfully carried out the Labour Government's decision to free India. Ostensibly it was charged that he was "unsound"—the most damning of British indictments. With more or less irrelevance, the Punjab massacres which marred the great transfer of power were recalled, as was the Dieppe raid, where the loss of several thousand Canadians threw a shadow across his brilliant record as the Chief of Combined Operations. Even his ship-handling was not beyond reproach, critics harking back to the damage sustained by the destroyer "Javelin" in a 1940 engagement.

That is not the whole story. There were fears that Mountbatten was going to revolutionize the Navy once he reached the top. On the one hand, his unique experience of triphibious command, no less than his prestige and persuasive powers, renders him a formidable adversary to those who have been arguing that a hard-pressed Britain had better concentrate on the other Services, leaving the Americans to rule the waves. One ex-RAF Member of Parliament went so far as to claim in the House of Commons that Mountbatten had boasted he would "grab Coastal Command from the Air Force within two months". On the other hand, "Lord Louis" has long been the hero of the Lower Deck—a hero-worship compounded of the simple sailor's susceptibility to royal glamour and his affection for the man who has tried to bring him better conditions. But to the hidebound officers, of which there are still far too many, his ideas and methods do not commend him.

What is the role of a surface fleet in the age of the H-bomb? How is it to be armed and organized? The First Sea Lord brings to bear on these urgent problems a scientific and technically inventive mind. Before the war, as a signal officer and radio specialist he devised several mechanical instruments; at Combined Operations Headquarters he associated many of the most advanced scientists with the daily planning of his staff and sponsored a variety of unorthodox ideas ranging from the successful Mulberry Harbors and the Cross-Channel Pipe-line to more exotic schemes for unsinkable ships and artificial ice-fields. Since the war he has been developing and practising new tactics in the Mediterranean. Now he advocates the creation of small, fast battle-groups, equipped with guided missiles.

At the same time he is confronted with another challenge to leadership. The Royal

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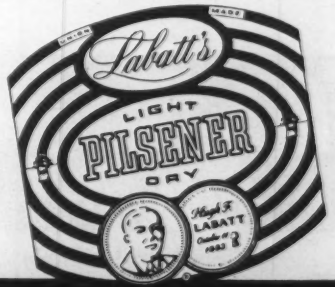

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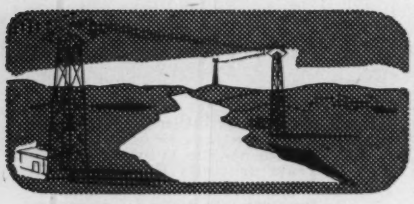

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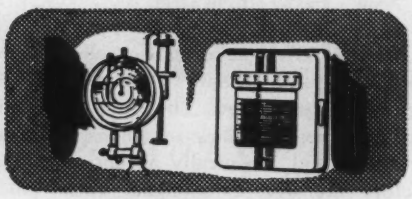

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Navy remains in many ways the most conservative and the least "democratic" of the Services. Nor have the discomforts and disparities of living conditions afloat been helped by the continual addition of new armaments and equipment. It is unlikely that Mountbatten could—or would wish to—introduce sensational reforms. But the officer who pioneered film shows in the Navy before the war and recently sponsored new forms of recreation in the Mediterranean (to say nothing of zippers on uniforms) is also the "Kelly's" captain, immortalized in the film *In Which We Serve*, who let off the deserter with a caution "and a second one to myself for having failed . . . ". He stands in the Nelson tradition of humane leadership.

The problems facing the First Sea Lord today, however, involve more than the fighting efficiency of ships and men. How does the Navy relate to the whole strategy of the West in the post-Geneva world, with its talk of ultimate and graduated deterrents? "It is contrary to common sense and practical experience," Mountbatten said recently, "to suppose that Britain's naval power should be organized only for purposes of battle." There is no doubt that he has lately carried the traditional goodwill role of the British fleet to a fine diplomatic art. It should also be remembered that the foundations of the new relationship between Britain and South-East Asia were laid when he was still the Service commander in the newly-liberated areas. No man has shown a more imaginative grasp of "grand strategy".

The obvious qualities of energy and charm have tended to obscure a true appraisal of the man. "The work of the peculiar Mr. Mountbatten has interested me very much," Himmler commented on his dossier. For all the assurance and magnanimity there is the obsession with petty details and minor vanities, so exasperating to his staff; the nervous concern to make a good impression—in his youth he used to circulate questionnaires asking his friends for their opinions on his behavior. He was poor at sports and a bad horseman—yet he took up polo with intense determination and subsequently wrote a book on how to play it. His speeches are shrewd, witty, sentimental, exuberant and remarkably open-minded. Yet it is difficult from the records to conjure up that magnetic quality which lays hold of so many people—which laid hold of the writer in 1942 when the new Chief of Combined Operations appealed for volunteers from the naval cadets. Attached to the ceremonies and traditions of the past, his face is yet turned towards the future, eager for new inventions and fresh fields.

"There is no time to look back," the descendant of Charlemagne and a thousand kings told the Pakistan constituent assembly after partition. "There is time only to look forward."

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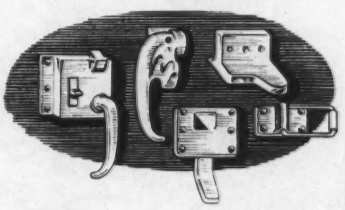

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Senate Leaders Knowland (Republican) and Johnson (Democrat).

Letter from Washington

The Leadership of Lyndon Johnson

by Max Freedman

It is instructive as well as easy to compile a list showing how the American Government has recovered from the destructive inroads of McCarthyism. The taint had spread too far to be removed by a sudden gesture of reform. But signs, too abundant and authentic to be misconceived, clearly indicate that the national temper has recoiled from those disorderly procedures that brought the investigative functions of Congress into disrepute and corroded the American tradition of freedom.

Senator McCarthy himself is a forlorn figure on the fringes of the Senate. His power was always used to deepen and embitter the sense of fear. He lacked any coherent social doctrine; he held no clear theory of government; he was a bewildered child in everything which touched the economic destiny of the United States.

Fear of Senator McCarthy gradually diminished as it became evident that one could challenge his dogmas without being broken by his arrogance. More important, the incessant chant about the Communist menace became steadily less persuasive as Russia continued to make a number of friendly gestures and the fear of war receded. Events robbed Senator McCarthy of his theme of hate just at the time when his methods had finally outraged the members of the Senate. The arrogant figure which once brooded over Washington has now shrunk to the small dimensions of a fanatic stripped of his power.

In this process of restoring decency and honor to the American system the Courts have been immensely useful. They finally drove the Department of Justice to abandon its contemptible vendetta against Professor Owen Lattimore. They cleared John Stewart Service, dismissed in shame from the State Department, of the charge of disloyalty. They compelled the passport division of the State Department to be subject, for the first time, to judicial review. They vindicated the loyalty of Dr. John P. Peters, in a case which touched the primary assumptions of the security system, though without establishing a man's right to confront his accusers and to cross-examine them. The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, expunged all charges of disloyalty against Wolf Ladejinsky from the records of the Department of Agriculture.

But the decisive change was in Congress. There the change was so great that the Eisenhower Administration finally withdrew its objections and consented to a commission on security representing Congress, the Executive, and the public.

Many people believe that the issue of "Communists in Government" will now dwindle to its proper place and cease to be a dominant theme of controversy between the two parties as they prepare for next year's Presidential and Congressional elections. That would certainly purge the air in Washington and produce greater confidence in the continuity and stability of American policy.

It was in the campaign against Senator McCarthy that Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader, first displayed in a conspicuous way his astonishing mastery of the Senate. Other men were more prominent in debate; none could match his skill in organizing the sanctions of the Senate in protest against Senator McCarthy's conduct. Now the Democrats have suddenly come to realize that Senator Johnson, in persuading the Senate to pass 275 bills in 81 days, has given them a valuable argument for next year's elections. They can compare this record of legislation with the bleak and disappointing work of Congress when it was

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Wise audience! Away with the disc-jockey tenor . . . bring on the *genuine* pleasure of Labatt's '50'! There's such sparkling entertainment for you in the fine, the golden mildness of this great ale. '50' is the lightest and smoothest of all ales—the happier ale that makes *anytime* a *good* time. Enjoy a '50'—soon.

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AND

The Case of the Valued Customer

THIS is a case to illustrate the need for American Credit Insurance, even where prior experience seems to indicate no unusual risk. Whether your own business is larger or smaller than the one cited here, the same principle applies.

The policyholder, a manufacturer doing a gross business in excess of 55 million dollars, was covered to a total of some 700 thousand dollars on a general coverage policy. A very old and valued customer, well rated and generally well regarded, desired a higher limit of credit than that provided by the policy on the basis of credit rating alone. Should the policyholder go along with the customer? Little if any risk seemed to threaten. Still . . . .

The policyholder's Credit Manager decided to refer the matter to his American Credit representative. As a result, a rider was issued, increasing the coverage to 150 thousand, and raising the total policy amount to 750 thousand dollars. Somewhat later, against all indications, the account had to be filed as a past due item of more than 196 thousand dollars. Despite all appearances, the old and valued customer was actually in trouble, with the policyholder the largest of a whole group of creditors.

As a free service under the policy, American Credit represented the policyholder in a series of meetings with the debtor and his other creditors, and managed to collect $70,600. This amount was prorated between the total claim and the actual coverage, and the policyholder also received a loss payment of $86,400.00, with no service charge for the item collected. Thus, through the considered action of its Credit Executive, the policyholder's loss, by reason of this $157,000 total recovery, was reduced to a nominal figure, and there was no disastrous reduction of his working capital.

Whether you are selling old and valued customers, or constantly expanding into new markets, you will find new assurance in all your dealings when you know that your accounts receivable are as well protected by insurance as your equipment, your goods in process and your inventory. For your copy of a new booklet: "*Credit Insurance, Its History and Functions,*" write to one of the Canadian offices listed below:

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controlled by the Republicans in the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration.

Their majority is small and precarious but they are a united party, having ended the long-standing antagonism between the Northern and Southern wings of the party, and they pride themselves on functioning as responsible partners in the process of American Government. This achievement cannot fail to impress the American public, which remembers with some distaste how the Republicans blocked and wrecked many parts of the Eisenhower program when the mastery of Congress lay with them. In 1952 Adlai Stenvenson had forecast that President Eisenhower's proposals would be struck down by recurrent revolts among the Republicans. A sad legacy of experience attests the prophetic wisdom of that individual.

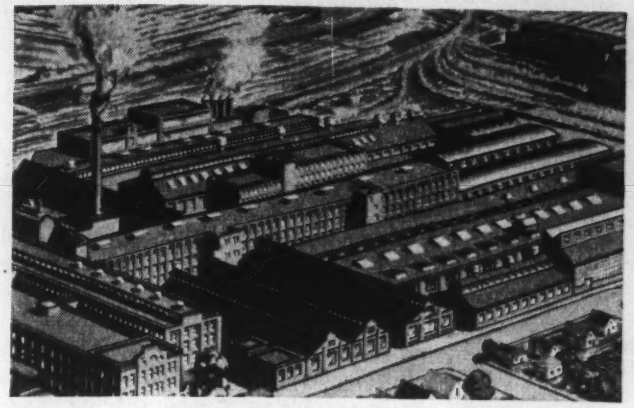
Walter Lippmann in 1952 urged voters to give Republicans the control of Congress as the best way of leading that party into the paths of responsibility. He now is ashamed of that argument, and with reason. He has laid it down as the central principle of his new doctrine that the United States after 1956 will need President Eisenhower in the White House and a Democratic majority in Congress.

Without unity, the Democrats would have been unable to establish this legislative record; and without Senator Lyndon Johnson, there would have been no unity. What are some of the personal characteristics of this Democratic leader? He has been seriously ill and it therefore becomes more than ever necessary to speak of him with fairness and understanding.

An evening with Senator Johnson is always memorable. He has a gift of phrase and a genius for anecdote which make his conversation glint with many surprises and happy rewards. It is obvious that his personal qualities would make him a favorite with the Senate. To these impressive personal gifts he has added a knowledge, deep and thorough, of the history of Congress and of the long descended powers of the Senate. He is the sort of man who would find it easier to establish his ascendancy in the Senate than under the more strenuous debating conditions of the British House of Commons.

Since his youth he has displayed a master passion for the arts of politics. As a young Congressman he became a favorite of President Roosevelt, just as later he gained the admiration of Speaker Sam Rayburn, the leader of the House of Representatives.

This early promise, however, failed to damp his courage or his independence; and when Vice-President Garner, the leader of his own state of Texas, tried to interfere with the Texas delegation in Congress, it was the young Johnson who successfully resisted the pretensions of Garner. The young man had the essential



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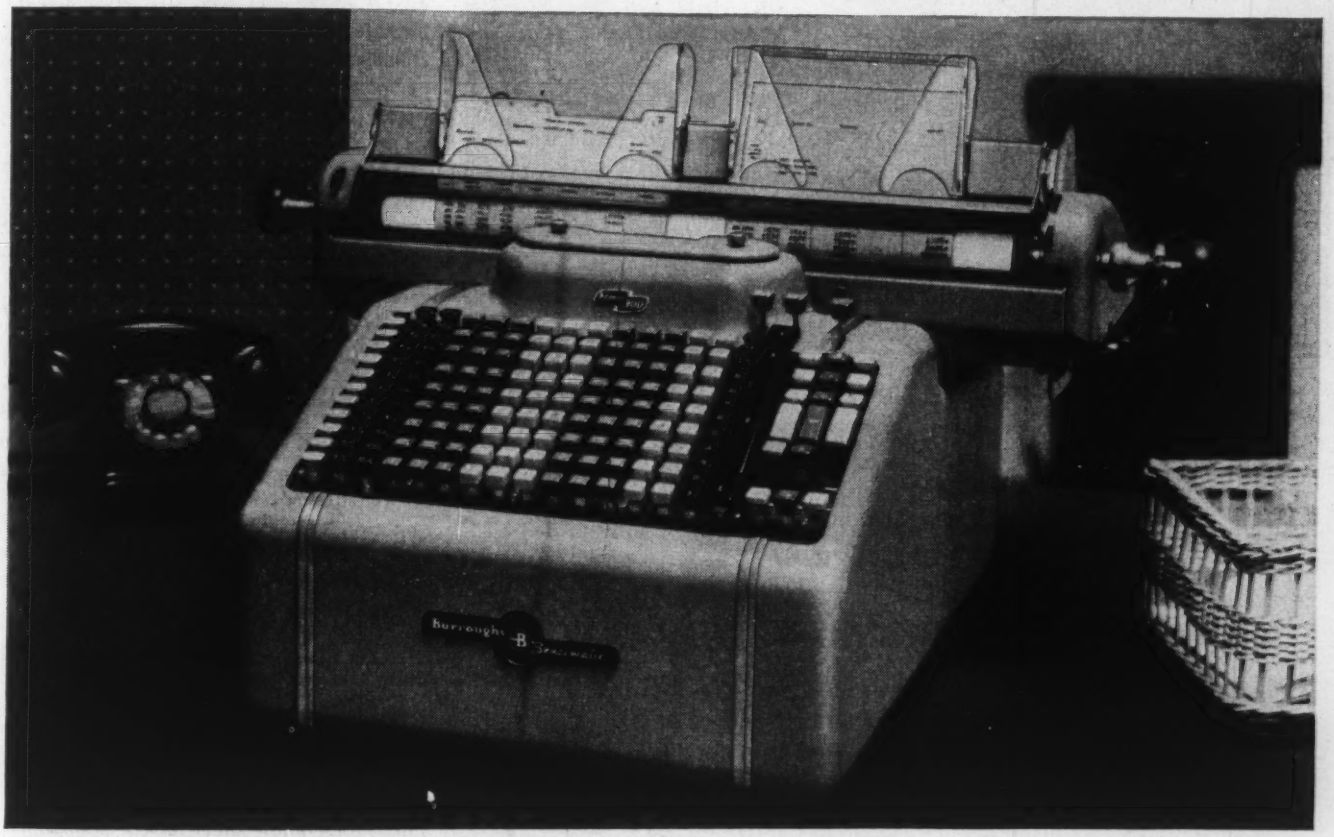

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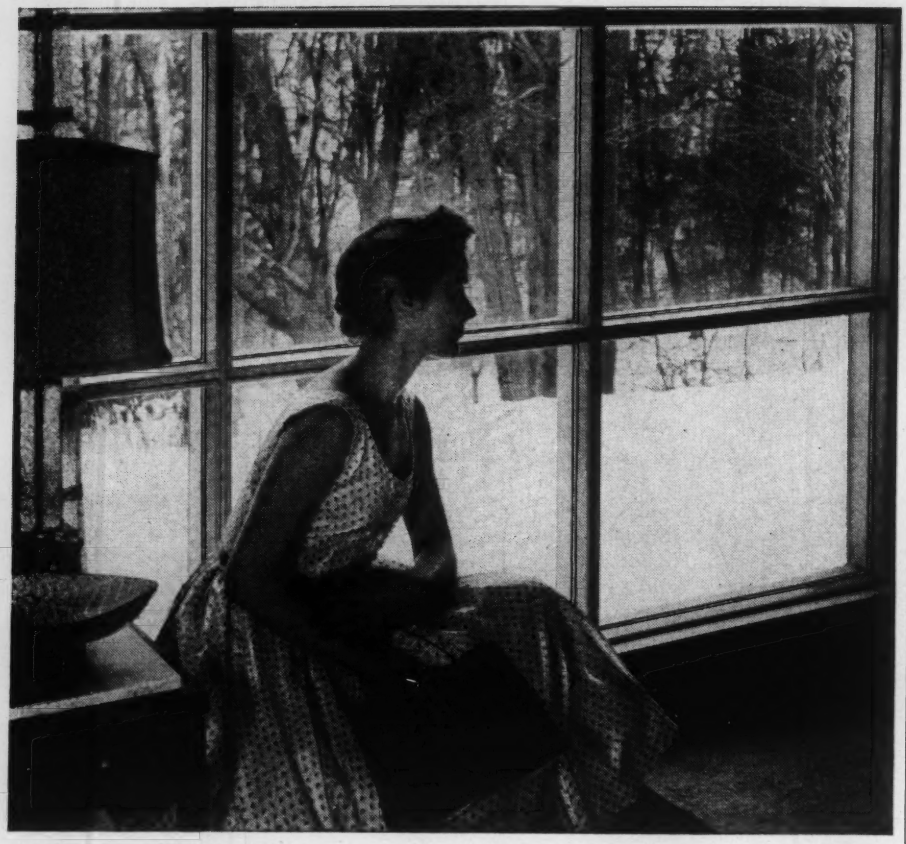

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gift of courage without which all other political assets are held in vain.

Since his entry to the Senate in 1948 he has consolidated his place as one of its supremely skilled leaders. It took some time for even discerning Democrats to realize that in Senator Johnson they had a leader who compelled national respect; and mutterings continued that he had moved too far from his allegiance to the adventurous liberalism which had marked his early years in Congress. When his record was judged with less passion, however, the magnitude of his achievement became visible to all who were not blinded by prejudice.

The party began to understand that Senator Johnson, still only 47, had the qualifications that one day would make him a Presidential candidate. Senator Johnson has told friends that he has no personal ambitions for the 1956 race but there is a suddden gleam when 1960 is mentioned.

The best tribute to Senator Johnson is that he should be discussed in these terms, for he is a Southerner, and Southerners have long felt themselves excluded from the Presidential race. The last Southerner to be President was Woodrow Wilson and his example can hardly be considered encouraging, for his active career was spent in the Northern States.

The heart attack which has interrupted Senator Johnson's career and suspended his leadership of the Senate has caused profound sympathy and sadness in Washington. A gallant gentleman has been stricken, and the Senate will not seem the same until he returns to his familiar place of leadership.

Short-Changed

by Georgie Starbuck Galbraith

Men don't know much about women *but*
They know what they like. So lady, heed:
Whatever your tempo or jib or cut,
They'll change you to fit their taste or need.

If your hair is short, you must grow long tresses.
Your nails are pink? You must paint them red,
And alter your politics, voice, and dresses
To earn a masculine pat on the head.

You're candid? Men want you to be mysterious;
Grave? Let a hoyden spirit move you
As, forceful, tactless, and wholly serious,
Each starts his program to improve you.

And lady, remember, oh mark this true
As you wax or wane per the virile whim:
It never occurs to a man that you
Would change, by even one eyelash, *him!*

The Whisky with a Pedigree

Canadian

Schenley O.F.C.

AGED 8 YEARS

CANADIAN WHISKY

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THIS FINE CANADIAN WHISKY HAS BEEN IN SMALL CHARRED WHITE OAK CASKS SINCE DEC 1946
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THE MEANING OF AGE

AGE IS THE GREATEST SINGLE FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF A WHISKY. WHISKY CAN ONLY AGE PROPERLY IN OAK CASKS UNDER CORRECT MATURING CONDITIONS. WHISKY DOES NOT AGE IN BOTTLES. THE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SEAL ON THE SHOULDER OF THIS BOTTLE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF RECEIVING A GENUINE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD WHISKY.

A numbered, signed certificate like this appears on every bottle of Canadian Schenley O.F.C. It gives you the whisky's pedigree ... authentic proof that it has been correctly aged for 8 years.

The only certified 8-year old Canadian Whisky on the market

Lighter Side

Around the Circled Square

by Norman Ward

THE finely tuned taxpayer can hardly avoid a slight feeling of nervousness when he picks up a government document, for he is, after all, one of the publishers. His malaise may not always arise from anything specific, but it gets something to go on just often enough to keep him from outgrowing it. A recent report of a House of Commons Committee on Radio Broadcasting offers a case in point. Appendix D of the report, which appears on page 481, is entitled "List of Appendices", and the last item listed in Appendix D is "List of Appendices (See Appendix D page 481)".

You get the feeling that there is something here that would be baffling if you could only put your finger on it, but as it is you're not sure what to feel baffled about. Suppose you can't find Appendix D at all: then what good does it do to have in Appendix D (and only in Appendix D) the news that you can find it on page 481? On the other hand, suppose you have no trouble locating Appendix D: then why be told that it's where you found it? To carry the whole thing through to a logical conclusion, why is there not an Appendix E, asserting sternly in official language that all necessary information can be found in Appendices A to D? Appendix E would, of course, have to be listed in Appendix D.

By way of comparing private and public enterprise, I have carried out an exhaustive survey of all the books I can reach without actually getting up from my chair, and discovered that in no instance has a book's index been listed in its index, at least not under the letter I. The books all mention the index at the front, in the table of contents, thus leaving a decent width between the citation and the index itself. None of the books, by a curious oversight, lists the table of contents at the back, in the index.

In the meantime, Appendix D is difficult to forget. It reminds me, inexplicably, of a conversation I had not long ago with a relative whose recent passage from Grade II to Grade III in the local hierarchy has mysteriously brought about a lust for information. Dangling our feet in a lake one fine midsummer afternoon, we canvassed the proposition that all God's creatures serve a purpose, but the discussion kept running into dilemmas like this: while mosquitoes and other intolerant insects appear to be useful because they provide food for creatures like bats, bats appear to be useful because they eat creatures like mosquitoes, so how do we know we couldn't get along without the whole lot of them? Were they invented together to provide a use for each other? If not, who handled the mosquito crowd before the bats came along?

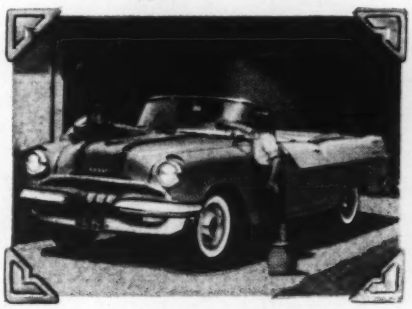
Just as I had begun an orderly retreat from that particular front, developing the theme that the cold-blooded spreading of oil on ponds and swamps by members of service clubs may upset the balance of nature and produce widespread unemployment among bats, my companion's attention was distracted by the label on a bottle of a homely unguent we had brought along for some friendly rubbing. The label showed a person holding up a bottle of the stuff itself, and on the label of the bottle the same person appeared again, holding up yet another bottle, on whose label he appeared again, still clutching a flagon. Our eyesight failed us beyond that, but unless the artist who designed the label was a slovenly worker, he must have drawn in diminishing order several hundred people and bottles, probably ending up by painting with the aid of a microscope. So far as we could tell, he employed the same model for the first three people, but his models for subsequent portraits must have been midgets of infinitesimal proportions.

Which brings us back to a consideration of taxpayers, and Appendix D. I may be at it for a long, long time.

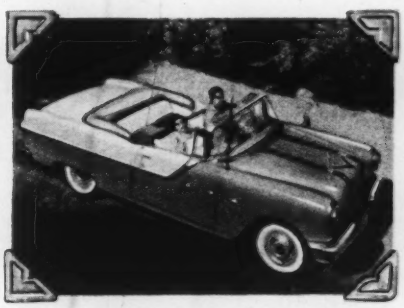
A Toast to the Bride!
PRESIDENT
CANADIAN
Champagne
President Champagne is one of the results of 19 years and a half a million dollars worth of effort that Bright's Wines have so far invested in their great vineyard experiment.
When you have occasion to celebrate—make it a celebrated occasion—serve President Champagne! Everybody will enjoy its sparkling gaiety. You'll be delighted with its remarkable quality... you'll marvel at its moderate price!
EST'D 1874
President Champagne awarded Bronze Medal at the First International Wine Show—Sacramento, California, September, 1950. Awarded Silver Medal October, 1950, at the Empire Wine Competition, London, England.
CONTENTS 26 FLUID OUNCES
Bright's
PRESIDENT
CANADIAN
Champagne
PRESIDENT CHAMPAGNE IS PROUDLY PRODUCED BY
Bright's Wines
SINCE 1874
Largest

My first car !

Meet the family. Marie, my fiancee, then my kid sister Jo-Anne, Mom and Dad (he's looking serious because a first car is a *big* occasion—you should hear him talk about his '25 Oakland), brother Ian and our cocker Ginny. I'm beaming 'cause that's *my* Pontiac. What a profile! (Not mine, Pontiac's!)



Here are Ian and Jo-Anne playing their new game, Car Wash. Just decided they'll be car washers when they grow up—specialists no less—only handle Pontiacs. Can't blame them. I'll only handle Pontiacs too. You'll agree, once *you've* driven one.



Isn't she beautiful? Doesn't she take a good photo? And she handles like a charm. Ditto for Marie, too. But in this picture, my heart belongs to that 162 hp motor. Took the hill like a breeze . . . and smoo-oo-th. We're both riding on a pink cloud.

Our first picnic—just we three. Civilization is miles away by distance, minutes away by Pontiac. What a color combination! We're tanned, Pontiac is Regal Turquoise and Greystone White. We had so many colors, models and series to choose from, we found *exactly* what we wanted.

Here we are going downtown to show the Pontiac to Marie's folks. Mom, Dad, Jo-Anne and Ian are waving goodbye. Don't want us to go. They still haven't seen enough of the Pontiac. (We were back in an hour, had the car washed again. Hope *that* game lasts *all* summer.)

Perfect ending to a perfect day. The big summer formal. Clear sky, lovely Marie, cool night, real cool car. Top up or down, it's a honey. Just think—that great big beautiful Pontiac is *all mine!* (P.S. It could be *your* car too—why not see your Pontiac dealer soon?)

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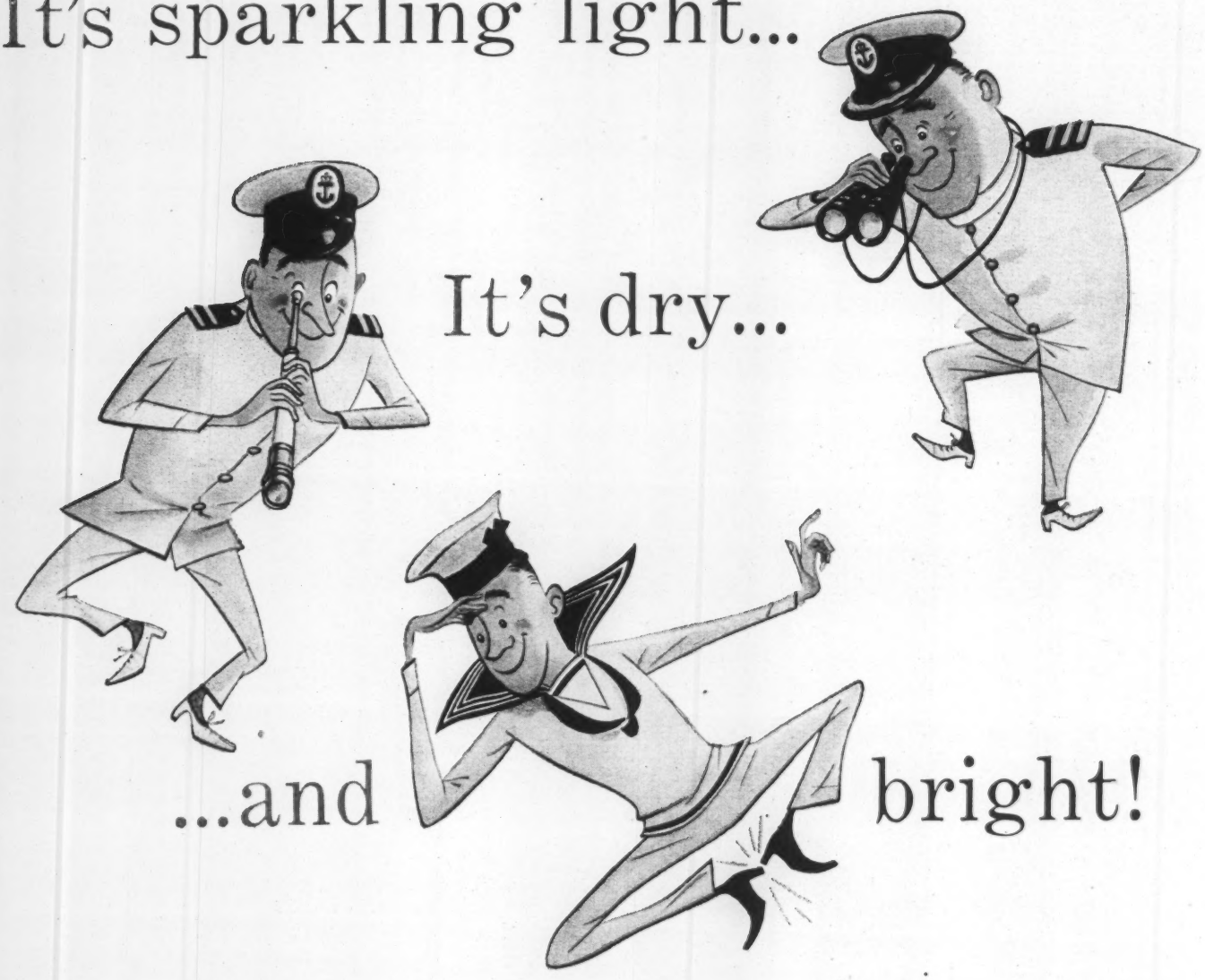

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Books

Unknown Literature

by R. E. Watters

"No one knows my country, neither the stranger nor its own sons." So Bruce Hutchison asserts in *The Unknown Country*. Other missionaries have preceded and followed him. In the depths of the depression, William Arthur Deacon's *My Vision of Canada* flashed its message, rebuking the faint-hearted who were ignoring the physical and spiritual wealth all around them. Lately, such enthusiastic books as Roberts's *The Golden Hinge* and LeBourdais's *Canada's Century* have again been preaching energetically the alluring gospel of our golden century. Simultaneously, volumes like Harrington's *Northern Exposure* and Bolus's *Image of Canada*, full of breath-taking photographs of Canada's face and fortune, have been providing pictures that dazzle the benighted Canadian.

But in this Land of Promise, what about the human beings? What goes on in the hearts and minds of those who conquer the continent, harness the torrents, reap the harvests, erect the skyscrapers? Is the inner life behind the pictured faces—like the geography, the history, the statistics—an unknown country? If so, who will enlighten our inward darkness?

For every better known country a national literature has satisfactorily formulated and expressed the national character—refining, shaping, and uttering the essentials of the nation's spirit. Novelists, dramatists, poets create the human beings and the folk heroes in whom, as in a mirror, a people see for themselves what they are and what they wish to be. Have Canadian authors performed this service for Canadians?

In the *Report* of the Massey Commission some years ago, Professor E. A. McCourt is quoted as saying: "The unpalatable truth is that today there exists no body of creative writing which reflects adequately, or with more than limited insight, the nature of the Canadian people and the historic forces which have made them what they are." Also quoted is an unnamed "prominent publisher": "The real failure must still rest with the failure to date of any large group of Canadian authors to express this country to the Canadian people in any really arresting way." Similar opinions are widespread, and contain truth; but not the whole truth.

Prof. Watters, on the staff of the University of British Columbia, is co-editor with Dr. C. F. Klinck, University of Western Ontario, of CANADIAN ANTHOLOGY, *published this week by W. J. Gage and Co.*

Royal Bank Manager Keeps Abreast Of Developments In Pembina Oil Field

The helmeted gentleman on the left, picking up pointers about drilling rigs, is one of our Western branch managers.

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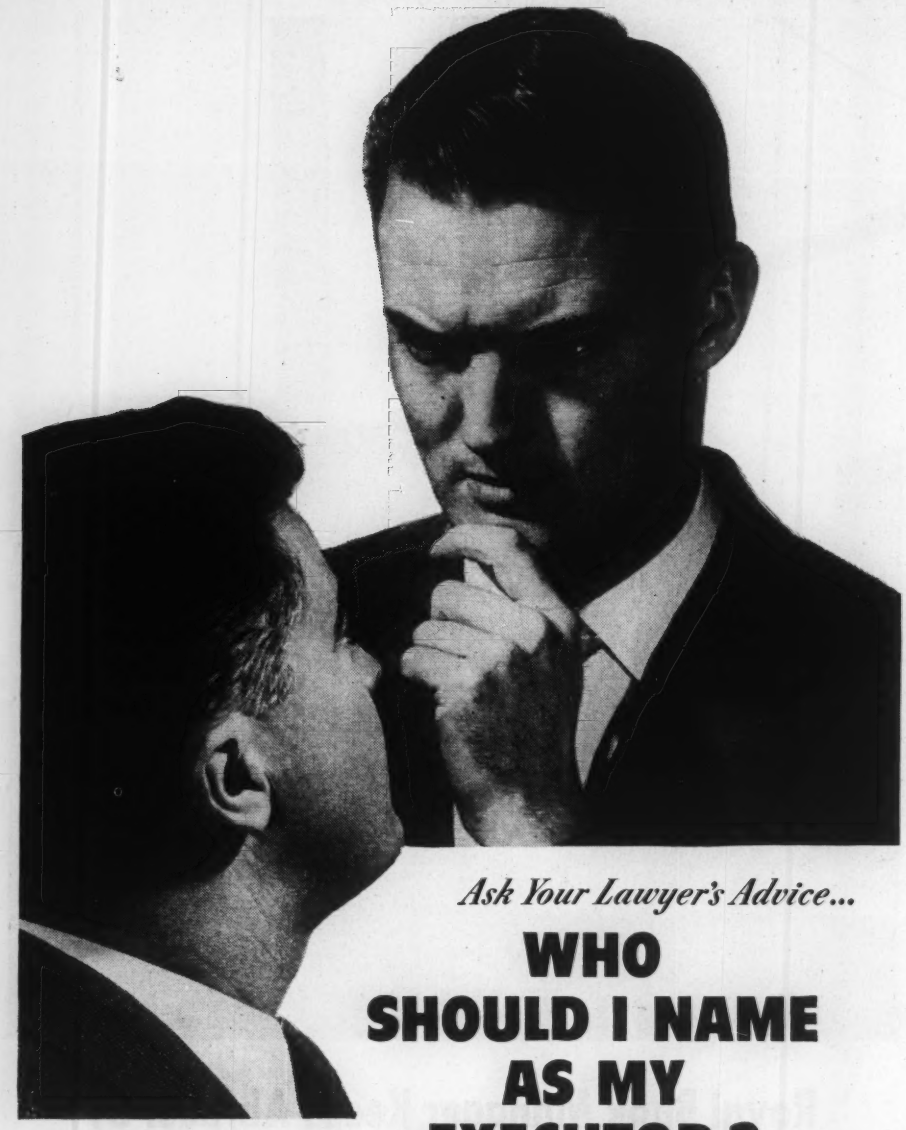

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Actually, our authors have done much better work than many of their compatriots will admit. Their task is a most formidable one. The Canadian national character is highly complex—a muddle of illogicalities, historical accidents, and unassimilated influences. Our lack of a national flag hints at the larger problems. If as a nation we can't decide what few abstract qualities our flag should represent, it ill behooves us to rebuke our authors, who are grappling with an infinitely more complex subject, the Canadian human being.

To be sure, we Canadians don't get the literature we deserve. In truth, we get a literature much better than we deserve. What have we done to earn a great national literature? It may be true that literature, like rain, falls on the unjust as well as the just; but *great* literature, like a shower of manna, descends only upon a deserving people. Is it reasonable of us to demand Shakespeares when we aren't the kind of people the Elizabethans were: intensely patriotic, passionate in daily life, venturesome in literary tastes? To harvest an *Othello*, the Elizabethan playgoer cultivated how many lesser plays and playwrights? To reap a Henry James or a Hemingway, the American public tilled how many forgotten fields? Why should we Canadians demand a masterpiece in every little hill we hoe?

But that is not the limit of our demands. The first sprout in every hill must be a prize specimen, or we switch off the sprinkler. Yet the first plays even by Shakespeare, the first stories by Hawthorne, the first poems by most great poets, were 'prentice work.

Canadian authors are seldom permitted to unfurl all their leaves, let alone mature their fruit, in our cold climate. Our literature is strewn with a quite disproportionate number of one-book authors. Among novelists, for instance, consider such talented starters as these: Sinclair Ross, *As For Me and My House* (1941); Judith Cape (P. K. Page), *The Sun and the Moon* (1944); Selwyn Dewdney, *Wind Without Rain* (1946); Joyce Marshall, *Presently Tomorrow* (1946); James Benson Nablo, *The Long November* (1946); Christine van der Mark, *In Due Season* (1947); Henry Kreisel, *The Rich Man* (1948); Len Petersen, *The Chipmunk* (1949); Ernest Buckler, *The Mountain and the Valley* (1952).

We may still hope for another work from this last novelist, but I list Buckler's novel here to illustrate our attitude and our peril. The novel was published, like nearly half the others, by an American, not a Canadian, publisher. Last fall, when I tried to buy a copy from the Canadian agent of the American firm, I was informed that the book was out of print. (This doesn't mean that all copies printed had been sold—because within the past month or two I noticed the novel among

books being "remaindered", at a cut price and without remuneration to the author.) The number of copies distributed in Canada and the amount of domestic promotion given to this new and remarkable talent may perhaps be indicated by this fact—that among scores of persons sufficiently interested in Canadian literature to attend lectures in the subject, only three or four had ever heard of this excellent novel. Last winter the novel was reprinted in a Signet Library paperback, but the returns to an author from such publication are often trivial. In all, the encouragement given Mr. Buckler to continue, and the financial means to support another long period of writing, must both have been slight. Yet *The Mountain and the Valley* is in my opinion the most distinguished and promising first novel ever published by any Canadian anywhere.

Furthermore, it is superior to the first books of most of the younger American and British novelists whose names are widely publicized in this country and whose work is known and read here. The contention that our literature is "really pretty poor stuff" is most frequently made by those who would salve their consciences for seldom reading our authors.

If Canadian readers spent all their time with the masterpieces of world literature no one could complain; but we do not. The standard of nothing-but-genius operates only against the native product. Moreover, all too often a well-intentioned reader learns about the good Canadian books only after their small printings are exhausted, or remaindered—and nearly all our friends are talking about the latest import anyway. The book journals and literary reviews, none of them published in Canada, inform us of current and available foreign books, and we choose our reading accordingly.

The same facts apply to Canadian poetry, though little of it is published by outside publishers. Not only have we too many one-book poets; even our "established" names are confined to two or perhaps three thin volumes. The result may be very choice poetry, but the display of some range and sustained productivity is almost indispensable for a great reputation. Canadian poets are seldom allowed more than 100 pages or so, in total; usually much less.

I do not mean to suggest that quantity measures quality or that all of our one-book authors were necessarily rising geniuses blighted by the cold air of national indifference. Quite probably some were capable of only the single brief flight—and possibly one or two may yet accomplish a second. Elsewhere one might take comfort in a faith that good writing will always find a publisher and a public—but not in Canada.

A further curious characteristic of Canadians is our eagerness to relinquish

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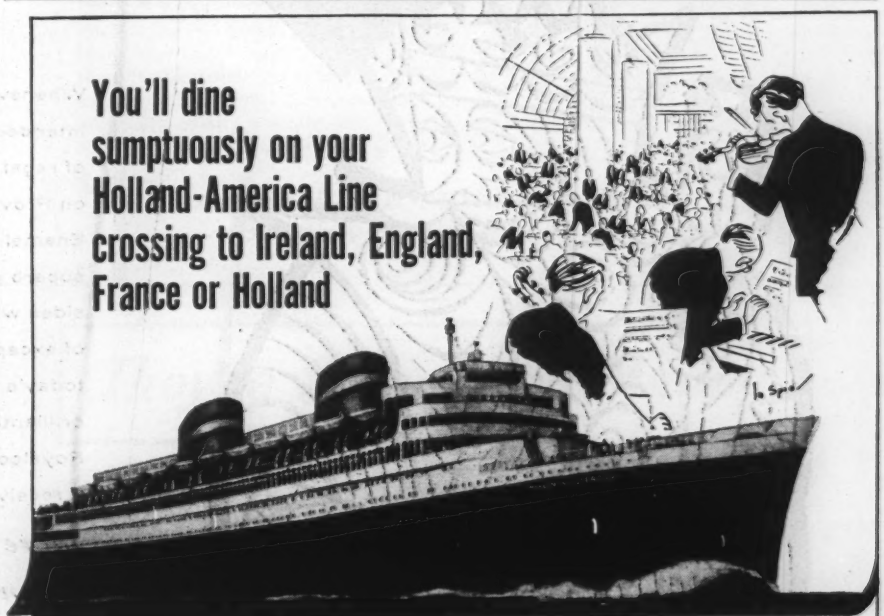

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national claim to the authors we have. I have been seriously asked, more than once, why I considered Stephen Leacock a Canadian humorist, since he was actually born in England. The 68 years he lived in Canada apparently couldn't overbalance the seven years of his British boyhood. Yet the same persons would insist that the first thirty years in Canada of Gilbert Parker or Sara Jeannette Duncan are insufficient to color their later work abroad. Malcolm Lowry cannot be claimed, "of course", since he has spent only about fifteen years among us. On the other hand, some Canadians reject Mazo de la Roche as a native novelist simply because they consider her characters "too British" to be real Canadians.

Other peoples do not disown their talent so capriciously. Henry James and T. S. Eliot are claimed as major American authors despite their long residence abroad and adopted British citizenship. Even Ernest Hemingway, though retaining his citizenship, has lived most of his years abroad and has written chiefly about non-Americans. Similarly, the British have not relinquished Aldous Huxley or W. H. Auden or many others, whatever their residence or citizenship, and of course never hesitated about claiming as their own Joseph Conrad, of Poland.

If Canada doesn't value her Leacocks, others do. Writers on British humor embrace him—and so do Americans. A recent doctoral dissertation at an American university, for instance, bore the title: "Stephen Leacock, American Humorist". The same welcome is given Thomas Chandler Haliburton. Both Carman and Roberts are found in lists of American poets, and Callaghan and de la Roche among their writers of fiction. It is not only our natural resources that our neighbors are willing to expropriate.

Probably most good Canadian writing has been produced in the last two generations but no one can be quite sure of this, since bibliographical exploration of our past is wretchedly inadequate. I speak of our printed resources; what early manuscript material might be unearthed is almost totally unknown. The vigorous writing of our original United Empire Loyalists has rarely been examined and never collected in print in Canada. The Americans have done far more for these "enemies" than we have for our "patriots." There has never been a complete collection of the fugitive writings of Joseph Howe, one of our very few men of letters in politics.

The last volume of selections from Haliburton was compiled over 30 years ago; his complete works are almost unobtainable. Only about a fourth of George Frederick Cameron's poetry has ever been published—and the published fourth has been out of print for over fifty years. And so it goes. Even in our own day,

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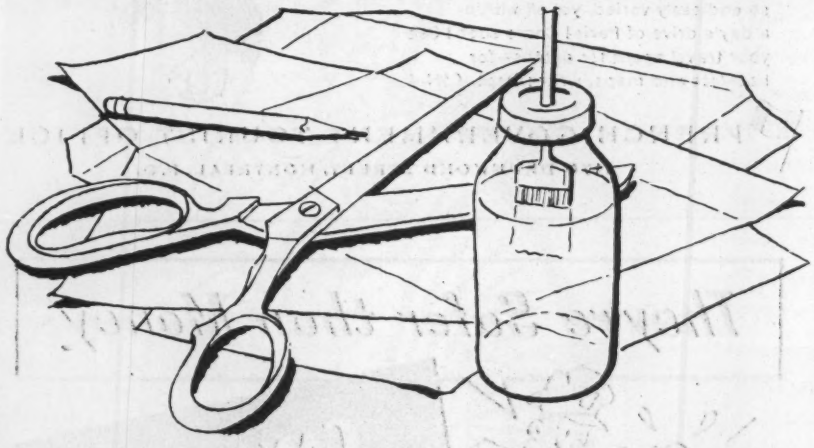

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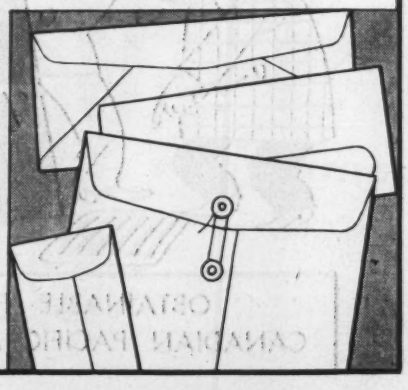

NO 355

probably less than half the output of our two best playwrights (Robertson Davies and Lister Sinclair) has yet appeared in print. What can Canadians know of their literature past or present when so much of the evidence is absent? A great literature comes to no nation which ignores its dead authors and stints its living.

It should, indeed, surprise us that Canada has a literature at all—but we have become complacent about inheriting unearned riches. Not so long ago the Laurentian shield was regarded as a valueless waste, and the Northlands were only the barren lands. Then a few venturesome prospectors and pioneers, strengthened by faith and financed by a few investors (sometimes foreign, at that) demonstrated otherwise. The wealth was really there—but not, to be sure, for the mere asking. To uncover and develop Canada's literary resources likewise demands faith, entails risk of considerable disappointment, merits continuous investment, and requires perseverance and patience.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"NEIL'S in the next room," said his mother, so in I went. There sat my only nephew on the floor, putting the final touches to a massive hollow-square formation of lead soldiers. "Hi, Uncle Jim," he greeted me, "you see I only just had enough." He stood the last warrior in place, and then broke ranks with a sweep of his arm. "But you didn't use those," I remarked, pointing to a box beside him. "No," the boy replied, "they're my new Queen's York Rangers, and now they'll join the parade and I'll make a big solid square." "So you're on squares today, and that was a fine hollow one," I observed, "all four deep and dandy," Neil nodded. "I'll make better ones when I have a thousand soldiers one day, but I've been making big squares and little squares all afternoon," he informed me, "and the littlest was a solid square of grenadiers, the ones which just made up the front rank of one side of the hollow square you saw me finish." By this time those grenadiers were all mixed up with the rest of his army, but that remark was interesting. "How many grenadiers was that?" I asked. The boy pondered my question, and then came out with this surprising reply. "The number of men each side of this solid square," he told me, pointing to the new array which he had completed as we talked, "is the same as the number of grenadiers I had each side of their little square added to exactly one third of my new Rangers." And that's what still bothers me. But maybe you can figure it out?

Answer on Page 54.

Films

South Pacific Again

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. ROBERTS puts the Broadway comedy through the CinemaScopic two-way stretch, and thanks to the sturdiness of the original material the comedy comes through with most of the original brightness and liveliness intact. It has been considerably enlarged — naturally enough, since the notion that the high, wide screen and the South Pacific were made for each other isn't an easy one to get away from. There are moments, too, when it sets out to prove all over again that anything the stage can do the camera can do better—for example, when it submerges almost a whole ship, instead of one luckless seaman, in a bubble-bath of detergents. Most of the time, however, the screen version sticks to the original stage set and script. When it does it is very funny indeed.

The frustrated cargo master is played by Henry Fonda, who has been carrying the stage role for years and must, by this time, be almost as tired of his assignment as Mr. Roberts was of toting tooth-paste and toilet-paper across the South Pacific. Yet there is no indication of any such feeling in the Fonda performance. A reliable and workmanlike actor, he attacks the Mr. Roberts role with as much enthusiasm and persuasiveness as though he were having a go at the script for the first time. He is skilfully supported by William Powell, as the weary and sceptical ship's doctor. James Cagney's performance as the Captain struck me as a little less satisfactory. Like the camera-man and most of the crew, actor Cagney tends to overreach himself in proving that this is a wonderfully hilarious comedy. It is hilarious, too—so hilarious that it isn't necessary to be as antic as Mickey Rooney to make the point clear.

The Dam Busters is another of the post-war, now-it-can-be-told films that are beginning to turn up all over the place, complete with documentary detail and the blessing of the British Admiralty.

It seems that during the war a British scientist hit on the notion of a bomb that could be persuaded to skip across water as lightly as a ping-pong ball across a table top. The idea was that the force of the bomb would be accelerated by the buoyancy of the water and could thus be directed, with staggering effect, at enemy dam sites. A good deal of *The Dam Busters* is devoted to the mechanics and development of this ingenious notion and while it is all done in simplified form and chatty British fashion it still has the interest of the purely fantastic. Everything

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This young teen-ager is a man of property. Among his assets he counts a 3-speed bicycle, a perfectly broken-in catcher's mitt, a hutch full of hamsters, and a good-sized savings account, steadily-growing with interest, at our local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. That's how we came to know him. Our enterprising young account holder will turn a job into a career, one day. He will still be saving with us, and we will be able to help him with important things like mortgage and loan planning. Through The Canadian Bank of Commerce, dependable people like this have an easier time 'managing' purchases from television sets to houses — almost anything that makes life more pleasant. That's why so many people destined for success like to deal with The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Stop by and open a savings account soon — anyone in any of our branches will be glad to help you.

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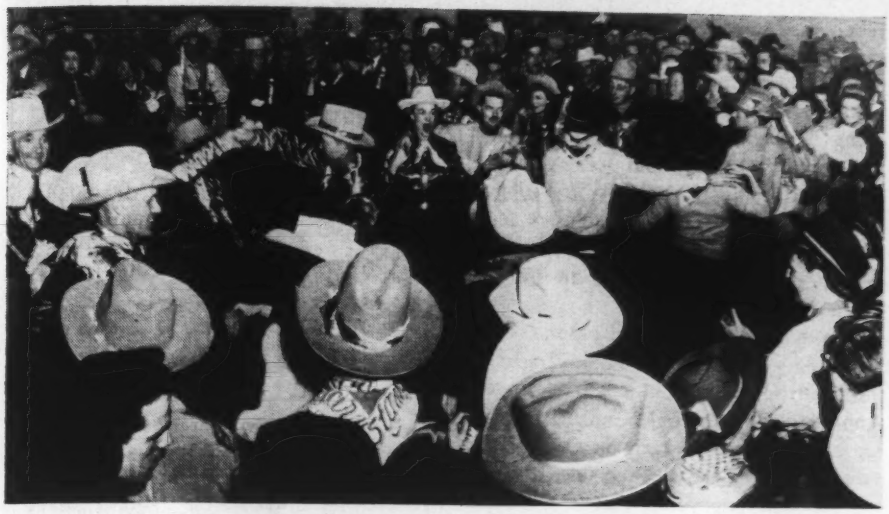
builds up to the final attack, by a triple flight of British flyers, on the three great dams east of the Ruhr. The dams are disrupted, the country is flooded, buildings are toppled, and a whole countryside vanishes in deluge and darkness. This makes exciting enough screen material, but may leave you feeling a little depleted in the end. It is rather difficult, at the present stage of events, to feel the old enthusiasm for newer and more ingenious ways of wiping out the works of man.

Michael Redgrave plays the British scientist, and his behavior, like his invention, is erratic enough to justify British officials in their reluctance to steer priorities his way. The role of the squadron leader is competently handled by Richard Todd.

Interrupted Melody is the screen version of Marjorie Lawrence's tragic and gallant story, and since it was based on Miss Lawrence's autobiography it can be accepted, in outline at least, as authentic. The Australian-born singer did, in fact, come down with infantile paralysis at the height of her career, and did battle with her affliction, and triumph over it, with the aid of her husband, to return to the stage and resume grand opera from a wheel chair. The story is real and poignant enough, and it is unfortunate that it should happen to lend itself so readily to soap-opera treatment. As it worked out, however, all the necessary daytime serial elements were ready to hand—the domestic crisis, the suffering, the devoted doctor-husband, even the musical bridges to span the action.

Eleanor Parker plays Marjorie Lawrence, and Glenn Ford is cast as the succoring doctor-husband. The ghost singing is supplied by Eileen Farrell, but Miss Parker performs a remarkable job of synchronization. In fact, it was easier to believe in her singing than in her suffering.

Eleanor Parker and Glenn Ford



Grey Cup celebration: Vancouver, batten down the hatches!

Sports

On to the Grey Cup

by Jim Coleman

LAST YEAR, Tony Allan, a Winnipeg scribe, wrote a book entitled *Grey Cup Or Bust* in which he described Western Canada's expensive and frequently disastrous attempts to win the rugby football championship of this country. Some day the manager, assistant managers, room clerks, bellhops and elevator girls at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto are going to collaborate on their own history of the Grey Cup games. This latter volume, which is almost certain to be a best-seller, will be entitled, "Aw—To Hell With It!"

This year, as is known to everyone other than our Uncle Edgar, who went underground when the Bennett Government was defeated in 1935, the Grey Cup final will be played in Vancouver. At the moment, your correspondent isn't concerned unduly with the problem of attempting to identify the team which will win the football championship. However, we wonder whether the management of the Hotel Vancouver will be able to cope with the problem of playing host to the uninhibited Grey Cup visitors.

The staff of the Royal York has been conditioned for Grey Cup finals through years of exhausting experience. It is the custom for assistant managers, room clerks and bellhops to beat themselves on the chest with rubber hammers for three weeks in advance in order to prepare themselves for the ordeal.

This will be British Columbia's first experience in handling a clambake of this magnitude. The only comparable social event in Canada's Pacific province is the annual New Year's Eve party at The Goat Ranch in Port Alberni.

Oh, well—they have another three months in which to separate the men from the boys. The members of the hotel staff should be ordered to run around the outer circumference of Stanley Park each morning, climb Grouse Mountain every afternoon and swim across Burrard Inlet every evening.

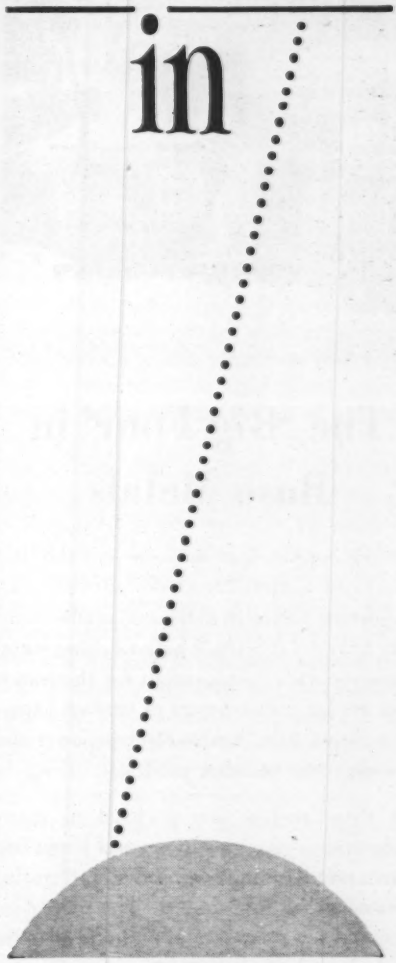
Assaying the reports of scouts who have witnessed the early season games, it appears that the Canadian champions, the Edmonton Eskimos, once again are the class of The West. In the East, the experts are unanimous in the opinion that it will be a dog-fight between the Hamilton Tigers and the Montreal Alouettes — the two clubs which have dominated football in that sector since the Toronto Argonauts collapsed after winning The Cup in 1952.

There are many die-hards who will insist that the Montreal Alouettes were a better team than the Edmonton Eskimos in 1954. (Your correspondent refuses to subscribe to this theory—because he bet on the Eskimos in '54.) Be that as it may, The Eskimos most certainly are stronger this year than they were on that remarkable afternoon last November when Chuck Hunsinger of the Alouettes lost his grip on the golden apple.

Your correspondent, who was so overcome by the emotion of that particular afternoon that he threw away his typewriter and didn't find it again until a few weeks ago, hasn't had an opportunity of expressing his opinion, publicly, of that game until now. Your correspondent concedes that the Alouettes may have been the *better-manned* team but the Eskimos won simply because they refused to quit in the final quarter.

The Eskimos of 1954 were as well-coached and as versatile as any team which has played in Canada. And this

insure in



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Because Canadian base metals are becoming more and more essential in meeting world requirements and in Canada's expanding economy, you may think it desirable to include in your list of investments the securities of at least some of the important companies in this industry. If so, you might like to discuss with us an investment in Canadian base metals. Just write or visit any of our offices.

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year, the scouts say, they have been strengthened. They have Jackie Parker back at his normal quarterback position and he is surrounded by a proficient first-string backfield of Rollie Miles, Normie Kwong, Earl Lindley and Johnny Bright. Incidentally, this is Bright's first opportunity to perform on the offensive team for Edmonton and, once again, he is the mighty plunger who arrived in Calgary in the autumn of 1952.

The majority of impartial observers will be rooting for a sharp improvement in the British Columbia Lions this season. Annis Stukus is the only Canadian coaching a major football team in Canada this year. The burghers of Vancouver are falling for that poppycock that a Canadian football team must be coached by an American if it wishes to win any games. This specious twaddle has been circulated to such an extent that Stukus finds himself in the position of being forced to produce a winner or quit the bench.

There is a possibility that the Toronto Argonauts may provide some competition for Hamilton and Montreal in Eastern Canada. Ralph Allen once referred to the Argonauts as The Bloor Street Mortgage Company and the Argonauts have opened that creaking vault door this year in an attempt to purchase a contending team. However, only General Manager Harry Sonshine and the principal shareholders of the Mortgage Company are viewing the Argonauts' chances with any real enthusiasm.

That seems to leave the Eastern title to Hamilton and Montreal. Not having seen either team in action as this is written, your correspondent must rely upon the reports of his scouts. Without too much conviction, these scouts suggest that the Hamilton Tiger-Cats have more depth and are better balanced than the Montreal Alouettes.

Having disposed of an entire football campaign in 12 paragraphs, we will return to our consideration of the problems that are certain to face the management of the Hotel Vancouver.

We shudder to think how the management will react when our celebrated friends, Doc Burns and Dutchy and The Jockey and The Winnipeg Mooch, walk into the lobby, set up a stand, and offer to scalp tickets for the Grey Cup game.

It would be a good idea to drain the water from the fountain in the centre of the lobby, too—otherwise the Hotel Vancouver lobby is likely to be the scene of an aquatic show which would shame anything ever conceived by Billy Rose.

Okay, boys, take it from there. On the afternoon of Saturday, November 26, we'll be sitting with the staff of the Royal York, watching the game on television. We'll be chuckling and cracking our knuckles as we contemplate the horrible events of the ensuing 12 or 24 hours.

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Business

Danger in Import-Export Balance

by C. M. Short

A TRADE analysis made by the writer for SATURDAY NIGHT a year ago disclosed that Canada was the world's most liberal importer on a per capita basis in 1953, her purchases from other countries amounting to over $300 per person. It was noted that the volume of Canada's imports was about half as large again as that of 1948, while the volume of her exports increased by only 13 per cent, partly because of the great influx of American capital, about $300 million for investment in Canadian natural resources and secondary industries.

In 1954 the value of Canadian imports declined by over $250 million, and by about 7 per cent in volume, but this was hardly counterbalanced by a fall in the value of exports, although the drop in volume was less than 4 per cent. However, it is a strange fact that while this country's imports of most industrial products declined, those of foodstuffs and forest products increased, even though Canada is one of the leading agricultural nations, as well as one of the greatest in wood resources. The drop in total imports was accounted for mainly by lower purchases from Britain and the United States, but about half of the countries with which Canada traded shipped here more of their materials and goods than they did in 1953, Western Germany and Japan in particular finding a bigger Canadian market.

The accompanying table shows some changes in the per capita imports of the world's fifteen leading traders in 1954, with Canada occupying second position, though not far below New Zealand, which headed the list. (It should be explained that this table is based upon statistics provided by the International Monetary Fund, Washington and that the trade figures in United States dollars are on comparable terms.)

Canada was one of three of the fifteen countries to show a decrease, the other two being the United States and Japan. The drop in North America reflected the business recession in this area last year; Japan had financial difficulties.

Canada bids this year to resume its position as the world's most liberal importer and probably to establish a new record in this respect. Imports have been higher from all major foreign sources except the United Kingdom. In the first half of 1955, total imports increased by about 7 per cent to nearly $2¼ billion. If, as seems probable, this rate of increase continued to the end of the year, Canada's per capita imports would again be the highest in the world.

While the greater part of the increase would be accounted for by larger purchases from the United States, amounting to over $3 billion, most other countries would contribute to the huge new volume of foreign goods, which range from luxuries to everyday necessities such as footwear and wearing apparel of the cheapest kinds.

The increase in imports from the United States could partly be explained by Canada's need for more American equipment with which to carry out this year's record-breaking new capital investment in natural resource and industrial development, as well as in residential construction, all of which require substantial quantities of machinery and materials that are either not available in Canada or are produced here in limited volume. But increasing imports of consumer goods from American and other sources exert additional pressures upon Canadian secondary industries which might result in widespread unemployment and business failures of unusual proportions.

So far this year, the cost of higher imports has been more than covered by an increase in exports, now at an annual rate of over $4 billion, mainly because of a greater foreign demand for forest and mineral products, particularly lumber, newsprint, nickel and copper. But there are signs of a lessened demand for these products, notably in the United States and Britain, where steps have been taken to curb inflationary tendencies by tightening credit for building and instalment buying. If such measures prove to be effective, they will be felt throughout most of the free world, especially in Canada, with the result that this country could get into another badly balanced import-export position.

LEADING IMPORTERS 1954

Country	Population in 000's	Imports U.S. dollars in 000,000's	Yearly per capita imports U.S. dollars
CANADA	15,195	$4,574	$301
BELGIUM	8,819	2,535	287
NORWAY	3,392	1,019	300
NEW ZEALAND	2,093	687	328
SWITZERLAND	4,925	1,300	263
DENMARK	4,405	1,163	264
HOLLAND	10,609	2,857	269
SWEDEN	7,213	1,777	246
BRITAIN	51,066	9,462	185
AUSTRALIA	8,987	1,892	210
FRANCE	42,734	4,215	98
WEST GERMANY	49,516	4,571	92
UNITED STATES	162,409	11,100	68
ITALY	47,665	2,401	50
JAPAN	88,200	2,399	27

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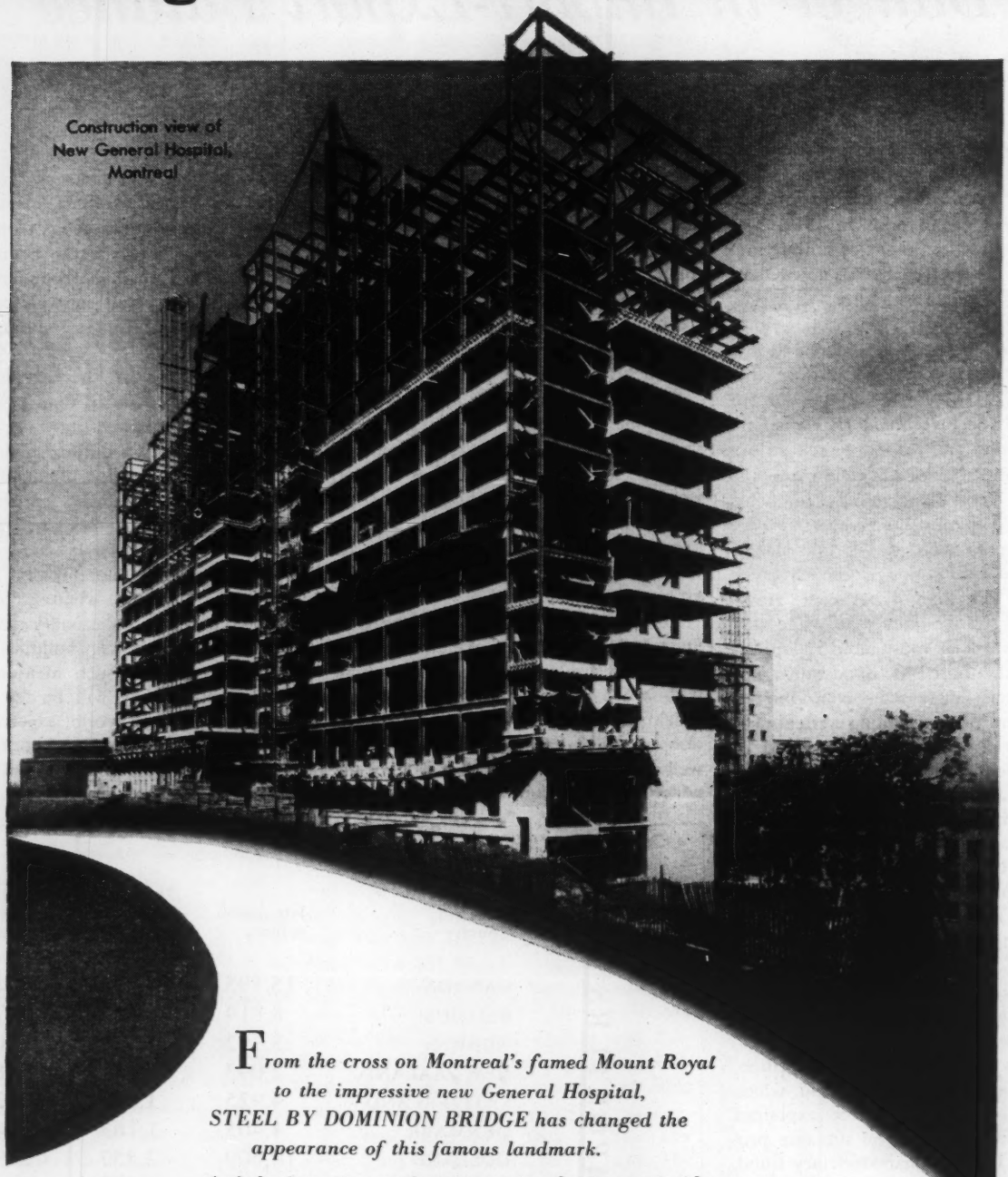

Construction view of New General Hospital, Montreal

From the cross on Montreal's famed Mount Royal to the impressive new General Hospital, STEEL BY DOMINION BRIDGE has changed the appearance of this famous landmark.

And the imposing steel structures on the mountainside are as durable as the mountain itself.

Architects: McDougall, Smith & Fleming.

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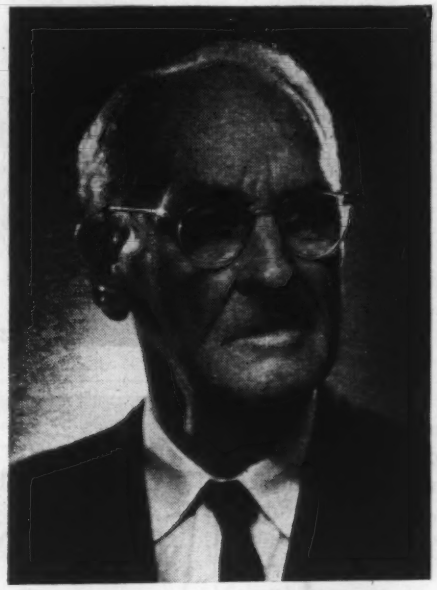
Who's Who in Business

Building Canada

ONE of the greatest and most spectacular construction projects ever undertaken in Canada got underway this summer. The Distant Early Warning Line of radar stations for continental air defence is planned to stretch from Greenland to Alaska across the far north. The bill—estimated at $300 million—is being footed by the U.S. Government; control of the project is vested in Western Electric under the supervision of the U.S. Air Force. But the job itself is being done by Canadians. For Foundation of Canada, the biggest Canadian construction outfit, which is looking after the eastern section, this is one more order to fulfil in the pioneering development of modern Canada. And for Richard Ellard Carden Chadwick, the Chairman of the Board, it is only another challenge in a lifetime of engineering achievement.



Richard E. C. Chadwick

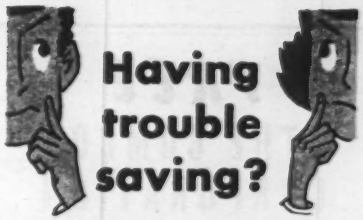
He was born in Toronto in 1885, attended Upper Canada College and studied law for a time before changing his course. He graduated in mechanical engineering from the School of Practical Science in 1906 and taught engineering for a couple of years at the University of Toronto. Then for another two years he acquired practical experience by working in the Toronto City Engineer's Department, in charge of bridges and docks. And in 1911, he joined the staff of the U.S.-controlled construction company, Foundation of Montreal. In 1924 he helped to organize the Foundation Company of Canada. He became its first Vice-President and General Manager and later the President. The Company is now a wholly Canadian owned and operated concern.

One of the most notable projects undertaken was the great Shipshaw development for the Aluminum Company in Quebec. It also pioneered the three-services base at Churchill. During the Second World War, Mr. Chadwick was involved in shipbuilding and repairing at Halifax. He was one of the first in Canada to instal diesel engines in marine vessels, and undertook the construction of special cargo lighters for the landings in Europe. And he enjoyed the unique distinction of acting as liaison between the U.S. Navy to the south and the British Navy to the east in Atlantic salvage operations, with naval vessels sometimes under the orders of his company.

In 1953, finding that the semi-retirement of a Board Chairman soon began to pall, he became the active President of a new affiliate—Foundation of Canada Engineering Corporation, which specializes in engineering and other design. On the problems of the DEW line he is necessarily secretive—but he maintains that Arctic construction, so far as Foundation is concerned, no longer presents special engineering—as opposed to logistic—problems. Bridge designing is that part of the Company's work in which the President takes the most active personal interest — including the great new Burlington bridge.

As a structural engineer, he foresees more reliance on prefabricated panels in place of bricklaying and the utilization of relatively cheap materials, like asbestos, for this purpose. He is inclined to be critical of the standard of competence reached by Canadian engineering graduates today—and of the attitude many of them adopt. "They don't realize it takes years before they will be of any use to us," he remarks. And he praises the British apprentice system. On the other hand, he finds that foreign engineers who come over here as immigrants, though they are often highly skilled, are slow to adapt themselves to the Canadian economy—with its need to save on labor rather than material.

In his lofty workaday office overlooking Montreal, Mr. Chadwick looks a little like Popeye the Sailor, with a blue-eyed stare and a momentarily disconcerting way of talking out of the side of his mouth. But he is an outspoken, warm-hearted old gentleman — a Dickensian character. He was married in 1913 and has four children. He likes sailing and fishing. Golf? "Waste of time." He reads historical novels and biographies. "Never taught any history at school," he explains. Retirement? "Had enough of that."



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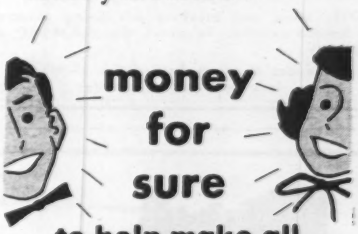

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Check here:

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Monpre Uranium Exploration Limited is a speculative security.

Gold & Dross

Ventures

Why does Ventures sell at such a low price in relation to its assets? It seems to have some very good holdings.—N. R., Meaford, Ont.

Holding companies traditionally sell for less than their break-up values, although not usually so low in relation to indicated break-up as Ventures. The investing public seems to prefer a single situation, which lets the imagination roam unencumbered on possibilities, whereas investments in holding companies require a consideration of facts.

In the case of Ventures, there is the additional fact that the company does not seem to have been capable of much restraint in its speculative efforts so that it is considerably extended. However, the present directorate has adopted a policy of operating the company largely with dividends from producing assets in view and this may involve segregation of speculative enterprises in another company.

Union vs. Consumers

I would like some information as to the advisability of investing in either Union Gas Co. or Consumers Gas Co. Which of the two stocks would be your choice?—G. A. B., Orillia, Ont.

The answer will depend partly on investment objectives. Union Gas has some growth possibilities and offers a higher yield than Consumers, but the latter has more pronounced chances of expansion. Union's territory — Western Ontario — is estimated to be about 65 per cent developed. Consumers, on the other hand, is operating in an area — Metropolitan Toronto—to which natural gas has only recently been introduced.

If the growth of natural gas consumption in Consumer's territory matches other districts to which gas has been introduced, Consumers should in five years be able to handle the 22 billion cubic feet a year which it can take from Tennessee Gas, pending the availability of Alberta gas via the proposed Trans-Canada pipe line. Prior to switching last year to natural gas, Consumers was producing eight billion cubic feet of manufactured gas each year, the equivalent in heating value of half as much natural gas or four billion cubic feet. Followers of Consumers stress the significance of the company's concentration of sales effort in a single territory, whereas Union is spread out from Hamilton to Sarnia and Windsor.

Union handled about 11 billion cubic feet in 1954 and has 90,000 meters in service. Its supporters look to a doubling of sales in a 10-year period. Consumers has

Ask your investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 275

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1955, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1955.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of September 30, 1955, bears to the subscription price of $27.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

N. J. McKinnon,
General Manager.

Toronto, September 1, 1955

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Definitely Superior!

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82-2

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF 286th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1955.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1955.

S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

160,000 meters in service and has a number of new residential areas in which the adoption of natural gas for space and water heating on a broad scale is a reasonable expectation. Additionally, it should gain sales for space and heating purposes in the older areas.

Much significance has been attached to Union's possession of underground storage fields in Lambton County, in which it could store Alberta gas which it would receive in off-peak periods. Little emphasis, however, has been placed on other possible underground storage space in Lambton and Huron counties, which might be made available to Consumers. This would enhance its bargaining position in any scheme of distributing Alberta gas in eastern Canada.

While now buying American gas, Consumers can legally switch over to Alberta gas when available. It brings in American gas by way of leased Western pipe lines from Lewiston to Port Credit. This line is owned by a subsidiary of Trans-Canada and Consumers has an option of buying it at cost if Trans-Canada fails to complete an all-Canadian gas line in five years. Such an acquisition of the line by Consumers would, in the event of later completion of an all-Canada line, make Consumers an important link in any program of delivering Alberta gas to New York state.

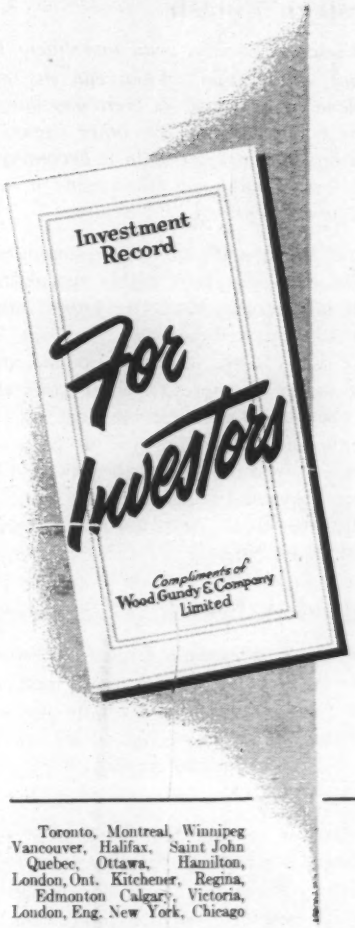
Consumers has about twice the funded debt of Union and twice the number of shares outstanding, but Consumers stock brings less than half the price of Union, and for this reason, among others, earns the preference.

Waite Amulet

I bought Waite Amulet at $13⅜ and am informed that it is running out of ore. Should I sell or retain?—O. M., Trenton, Ont.

Waite Amulet has been running out of ore for many years, yet has continued operating. It has carried on an aggressive program of drill exploration on its property, with one of the most rewarding endeavors to date being the discovery of the East Waite ore body. It now has admitted ore reserves for four years' operation at a rate which might earn upwards of $2 a share per year. Additionally, there are net liquids and fixed assets for which one would have to figure another $2.50 to $3 a share, exclusive of its interest in Mining Corp.

Considering that ore reserves are probably calculated ultra-conservatively and that a property so rich and lively may again respond to drilling, you don't appear to have paid too much. And something has to be allowed for the strength of the copper market, plus Waite's being a going concern.



The good memory of Investors . . . . . .

is often taxed when it comes to recalling all of the details about their securities. It is difficult to remember amounts, maturities, interest rates and dates, yields, time of purchase, etc. Yet money may be lost if these things are not remembered or recorded.

For this reason, we publish an Investment Record in which this important data may be kept.

A copy will be sent to investors upon request, and if a list of holdings is enclosed, we will enter the available details. This is one of our services. You are invited to make use of it.

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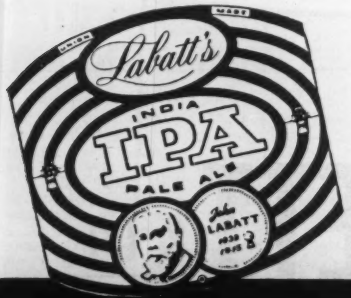
Find out about IPA . . . *the ale that satisfies the man in you!* Make the great discovery next time you're at your favourite hotel or tavern, or next time you order ale for your home. Start enjoying the ale with body . . . flavour . . . *ZEST!* The man's ale—IPA!



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LABATT'S

Western Potash

Is Western Potash a good investment for capital appreciation? When can the first dividend be expected? Is there any danger of its being absorbed by other organizations and the investment in it becoming a total loss? Would you recommend it as a good investment?—L. P., Regina.

To call Western Potash an investment is a misuse of words. It is highly speculative, as is any project based on hopes rather than demonstrated earnings.

We doubt if even an official of the company would attempt to answer your second question. It is in the same category as the classic: "How long is a piece of string?" If you must have an answer, it is: When a dividend is earned.

The answer to your third and fourth questions is: No.

United Asbestos

How do you explain United Asbestos's doubling in value in two years and still some time removed from production and dividends? What came out of its lawsuit with a Toronto mining paper?—F. C. W., Barrie, Ont.

The answer to your first question is that sentiment is now more favorable to United Asbestos. There has been no change in physical position and the future market for asbestos is something no one can predict, although it looks expansive. The answer to your second question is that the company withdrew the suit.

In Brief

Should I exercise my subscription rights on Dominion Stores?—M. C., Winnipeg.

The chain store business has an expanding future, which the market price of Dominion Stores is discounting heavily.

Are stocks of uranium companies with government contracts a good buy?—L. L., Stratford, Ont.

Stocks of the five uranium companies with contracts are selling on a basis where prospective earnings between now and 1962 exceed market capitalization. The outlook beyond 1962 is obscure.

I bought Zolota in 1947 on a tip at 45 cents a share. Can you offer any hope?—G. H., Beaverton, Ont.

Anyone who paid 45 cents for Zolota is an incurable optimist and the loss won't concern him greatly.

Do you know anything about Flagro Mines? It had asbestos holdings near Matheson, Ont.—F. W. C., Humber Summit, Ont.

It is not doing anything and hasn't been heard from for some time.

IS YOUR INSURANCE COVERAGE OUT OF DATE?

How many years have slipped away since you took out that policy? It is wise to reassess your property at *today's* value and bring your insurance coverage up to date.

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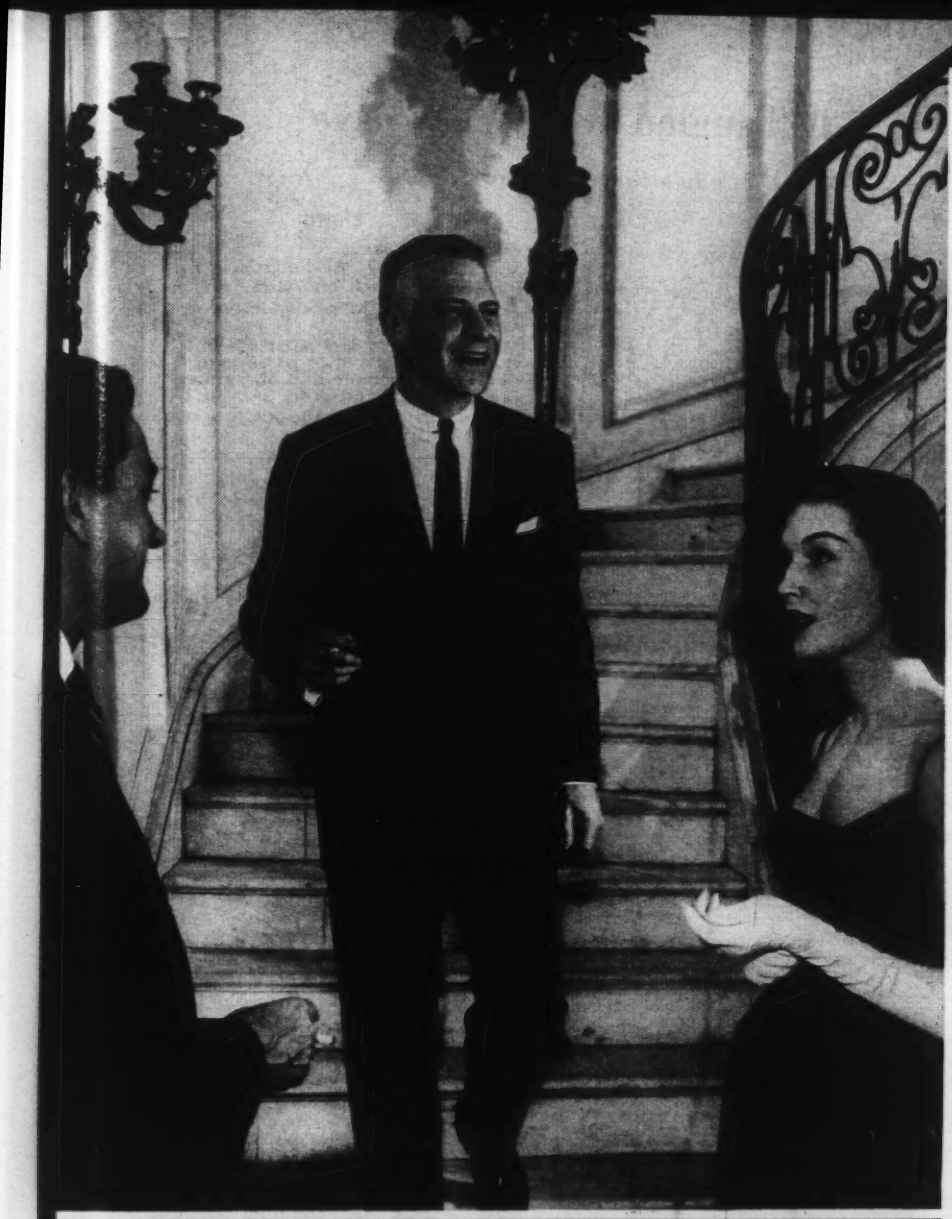

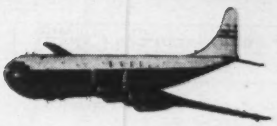

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POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 55. Quarterly, 50¢ per share, payable September 30th, 1955 to holders of record at the close of business on September 6th, 1955.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 26th, 1955.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1955, payable on October 14, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1955, and a special dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared payable on October 14, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1955.

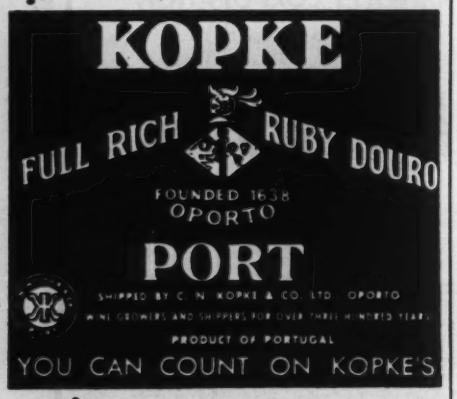
By Order of the Board.

J. Plumpton,
Secretary.

HAMILTON — ONTARIO

Halifax Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

✻ **KOPKE,** *the Port with a tradition*



✻ **Pronounce it "*cop-key*"**

A Tangled Web We Weave

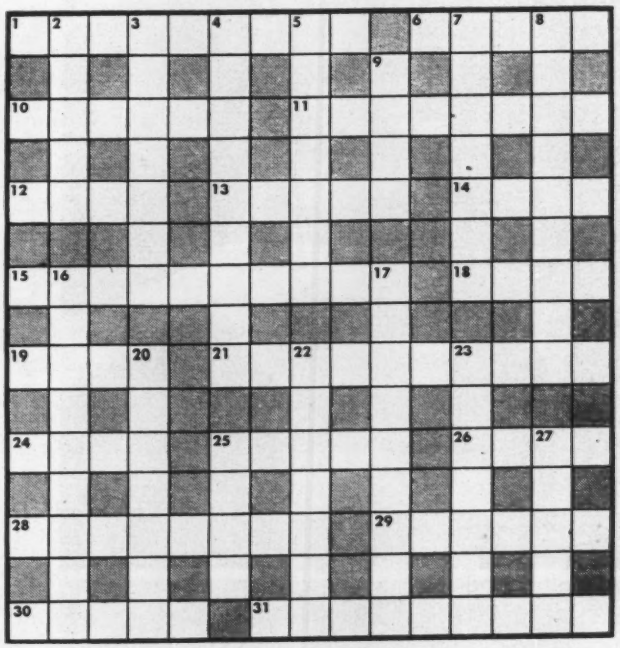
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

Across

1. What linguists do with lingerie? (9)
6. See 7. (5)
10. It's larks to sit around with a boy of great expectations. (6)
11. Beatings done up brown? (8)
12. Pericles' good fairy? (4)
13. It seems he left his mark on literature more than once. (5)
14. Cultured and certainly not rude. (4)
15. Austere gents train on this, perhaps. (10)
18. Went with Tim Cratchit. (4)
19. Split personalities here? (4)
21. Deuce! Two to go to net the game! (10)
24. Spring or neap, returning. (4)
25. By-product of a spirit-lamp? Ay, there's the rub! (5)
26. Could be a rush order, of course. (4)
28. In which the vaults are over head. (4-4)
29. Two of a kind am I! (6)
30. With 6 it's a narrow squeak. (5)
31. There is no charge, mother, to take your boy. (9)

Down

2. Cockney 13? (5)
3. Mount Notasdry, Washington. (7)
4. Like a nut, I sail and sink. (9)
5. Not the price of a day-letter, by the sound of it. (7)
7. "Babies haven't any hair;
   Old men's heads are just as bare;
   Between the cradle and the grave
   Lies a ..... and a 6". (7)
8. In the U.S. he takes the law into his own hands. (9)
9. Scan only a part of it. (4)
16. Herb, can you spell weed? (9)
17. The fruit certainly ain't green the way we like it! (9)
20. H-armful mollusc. (7)
22. Our anger, perhaps, rises at French wine tasting like this! (7)
23. Herod was sort of a prig to father. (7)
25. Dress to brag about. (4)
27. Capital with a hearty atmosphere. (5)



SOLUTION TO LAST PUZZLE

Across

1. See 1D
4, 25. Sun-dials
6. See 6D and 27
9. Chime
10. Coati
12. Omitting 11. See 30
13. Stroll 15. Foam
16. Hair 17. Hymn
20. Erse 21. Once
22. Hour
24. Dreads 26. Detached
28. Lei 29. Act up
30, 11. Inner man
31. Masts
32. Par 33. Gusts

Down

1, 1A. Cuckoo clock
2. Origin of Species
3. Keep time
4. Second hand
5. Noah
6, 6A. Wrist watch
7. Time on your hands
8. Handling
14. Timekeeper
18. Pendulum
19. Cheating
23. Adores 25. See 4A
27, 6A. Stop-watch (3/3)

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Gracious and Informal

by Mary Lowrey Ross

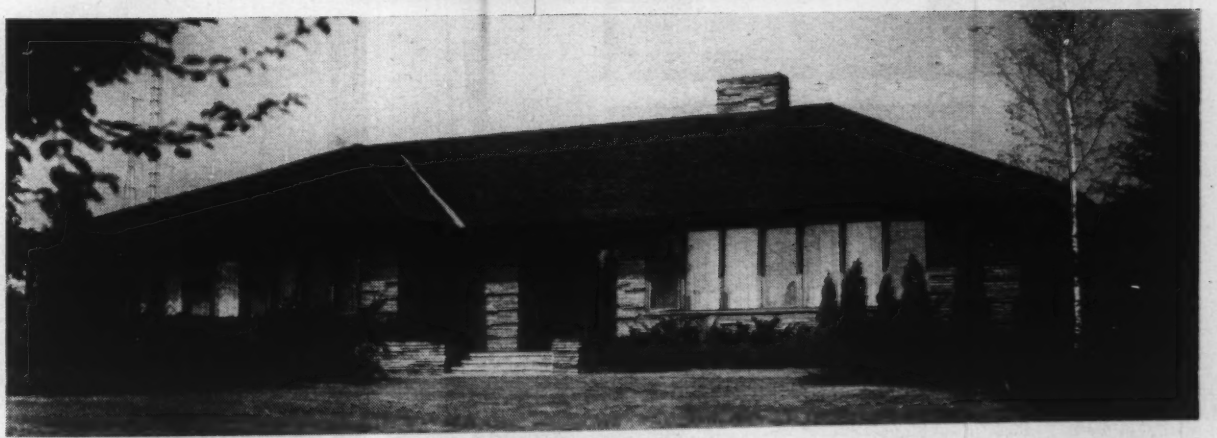
It is six years since Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sadowski moved from their Toronto Tudor home to a suburban residence of modern design.

The transition meant a considerable wrench in habit and tradition. Once they decided to move out of town, however, the Sadowskis accepted the idea that their new home must conform to an entirely different pattern of design. So when the Tudor house went, a whole household of formal furniture adapted to a statelier way of living went along with it.

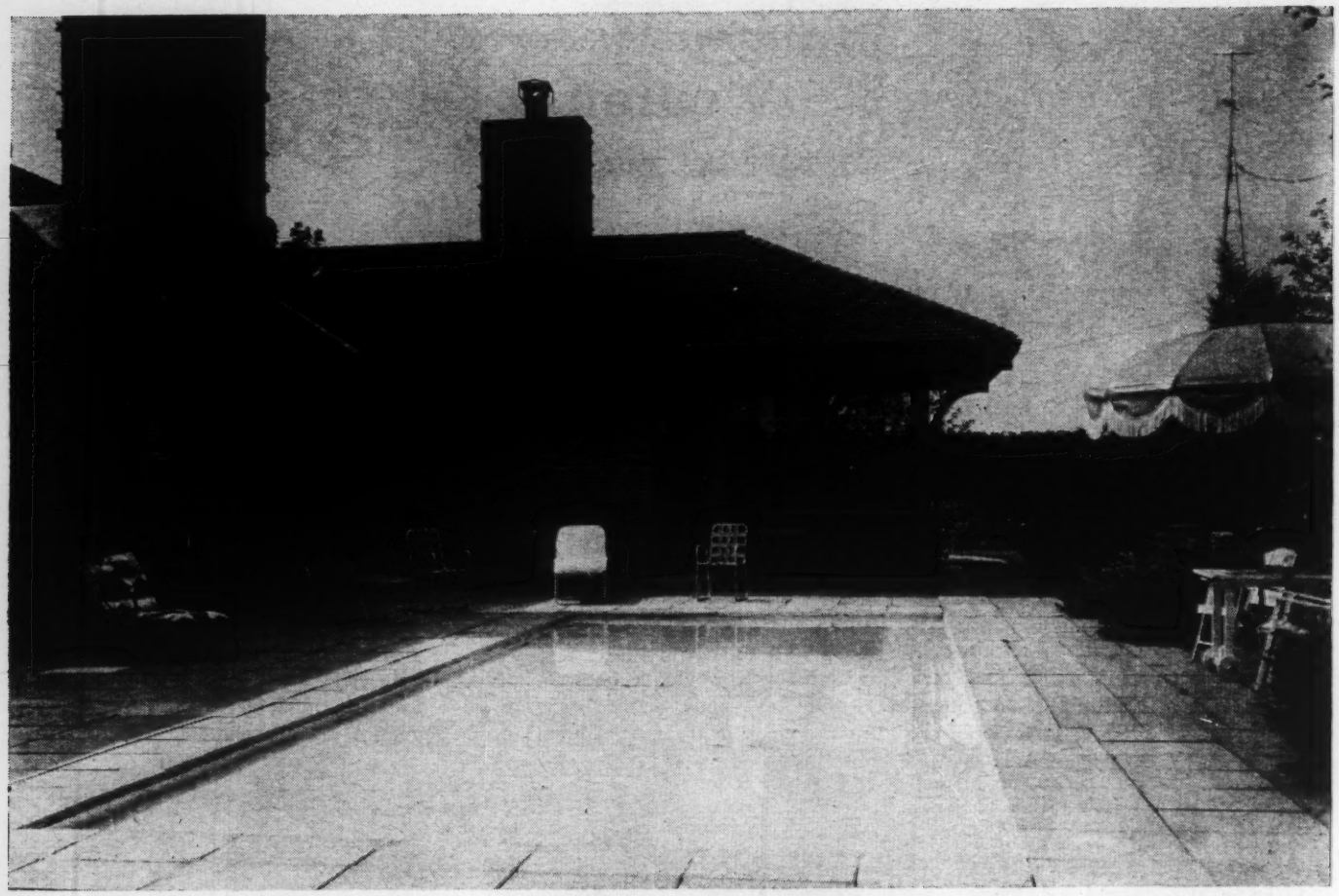
"I hated to part with my grandmother clock," Mrs. Sadowski said, "but there wasn't any place for it so I disposed of it along with everything else."

Certainly it would be hard to imagine anything as gently archaic as a grandmother clock in the new Sadowski home, where every detail is freshly contemporary and everything conforms to the horizontal rather than the perpendicular line. It is a bungalow built in a square-U design, with the living-room and picture gallery in the well of the U and sleeping and dining quarters to the right and left.

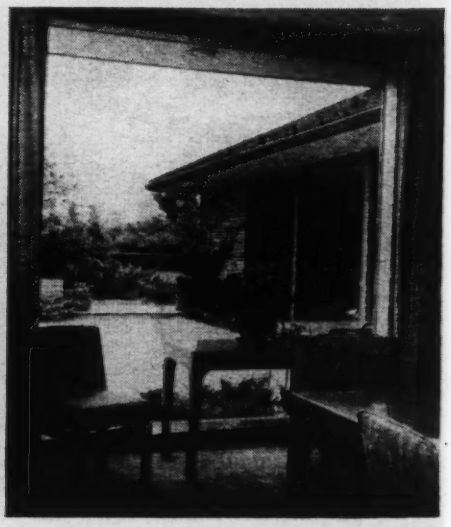
In spite of its level solid structure the Sadowski home gives an effect at every point of light, uncluttered distance. Archi-



Mrs. Benjamin Sadowski's home in suburban Toronto is modern in design but fits easily into its rural setting. The clean, uncluttered, horizontal lines of the exterior are continued in the decor and furnishings of the interior. Indoor color has been chosen to harmonize with and complement the tones of the landscape.



An ornamental pool surrounded by a paved patio and handsome shrubs and trees enhances the view both inside and out. The furnishings of the house are modern in design, but Italian or Chinese Chippendale, rather than American, in influence. Striking use is made of ceramics for vivid accents of color against the prevailing lime green, pale gold and neutral tones.



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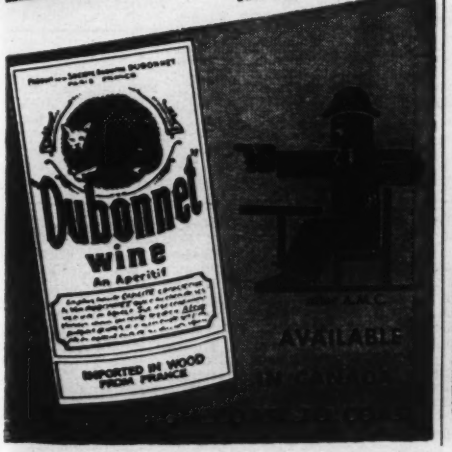

tect and landscape designer have worked in strict collaboration, and Mrs. Sadowski has worked along with both. Every view-window contains and frames a view, and the views themselves are often achievements in pictorial design — the long brilliant sweep of an English cutting-garden, a plum tree as artfully "arranged" as a tree in a Chinese water-color.

The reflecting pool supplies, in suburban terms, the effect that seventeenth and eighteenth century landscape architects used to achieve through sheets of ornamental water. Its purpose is largely aesthetic. A swimming pool had been indicated in the original plans, but in the end Mrs. Sadowski settled for enhancement rather than conformity.

The Sadowski home represents, in fact, a minimum of conformity, by either traditional or modern standards. Since modern American design seemed to Mrs. Sadowski rather rigid and over-simplified, she selected furniture designed along traditional-contemporary lines—chiefly Italian Modern, and Chinese Chippendale Modern. She has never depended on a conventional color chart for interior coloring—her colors simply follow or complement the colors outdoors. They are mostly lime green, pale gold and neutral tones with flowers, pictures and ceramics to supply the more vivid color accents. "I wanted to keep the color suburban," she said, "but I didn't want it earthy."

As a rural touch Mrs. Sadowski decorated her cloakroom with a wall paper design of frisky white lambs. In spite of the lamb motif—or perhaps because of it—the decor is obviously the work of an urban eye and imagination. The house is both gracious and informal, but the informality has a style and sureness that few people would associate with rural living.

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Letters

Socred Stars

. . . John A. Stevenson states: "If the invigorated Opposition can drive home its charges and force more damaging revelations, . . . then the star of Social Credit will wane as rapidly as it rose." This in reference to the recent election in Alberta.

The star of Social Credit is more liable to get much brighter because of the charges laid for the simple reason that the principles of Social Credit cannot be successfully challenged. The fact that some persons can be shown to have used Social Credit as a cloak for political misdeeds cannot damage Social Credit as such; it can only lead to the downfall of certain individuals who used the principles of Social Credit for personal aggrandizement. The charges are not yet proven but if they are then there will be a lot of fluttering in political party dovecotes elsewhere . . .

DELTA, BC — THOS. J. IRWIN, MLA

Bruised Brass

Undoubtedly you meant to be merely amusing in your comment on the punching of senior officers by naval ratings. But the quality of any armed service depends on its good discipline and to suggest, even in jest, that senior officers should be assaulted periodically, is tantamount to the encouragement of anarchy. No responsible person would make such an intolerable suggestion, under any circumstances . . .

VANCOUVER — PERCY KINGSBURY

Editor's note: Considering the number of servicemen who have been tempted to bash a Very Senior Officer, and how few have ever yielded to that temptation, there appears to be little threat to good order and military discipline.

Gordon's Salary

In your comment on the salary increase given CNR President Donald Gordon, there is a comparison with the salaries paid the heads of private businesses. Mr. Gordon's salary cannot be justified in this way. The president of a private business that lost money consistently would not draw his salary for long . . .

SHERBROOKE, QUE. — ALAN HOLLOWAY

. . . It is very true that Mr. Gordon, who has already done a fine job getting the CNR out of the red and into the black, would make it a sound and profitable operation if the shackles on transport competition were removed . . .

HALIFAX — ROBERT SQUIRES

. . . The directors (of the CNR) will not agree so amiably to raises in pay when the workers, the men who really make the railway run, try to get increases of a few cents an hour. What would happen if Gordon went on strike for more pay? Nothing. He could be replaced within a day. If he wants to go into private business to earn big money, let him. Surely there are other men, within the CNR structure, who could do as good a job . . .

REGINA — R. J. A. OSTROWSKY

Canada Council

In the discussion of a Canada Council's function in the world-wide war of ideas, there seems to be considerable confusion. No distinction is being made between ideological warfare and cultural exchange. In other words, there are two jobs, not one, to be done—if we assume (and I do) that Canada should take on the responsibility of trying to make friends and influence people. There is the job of propaganda directed against the Communists, and there is the job of trading cultural exhibits and ideas . . .

VANCOUVER — EVAN COLBY

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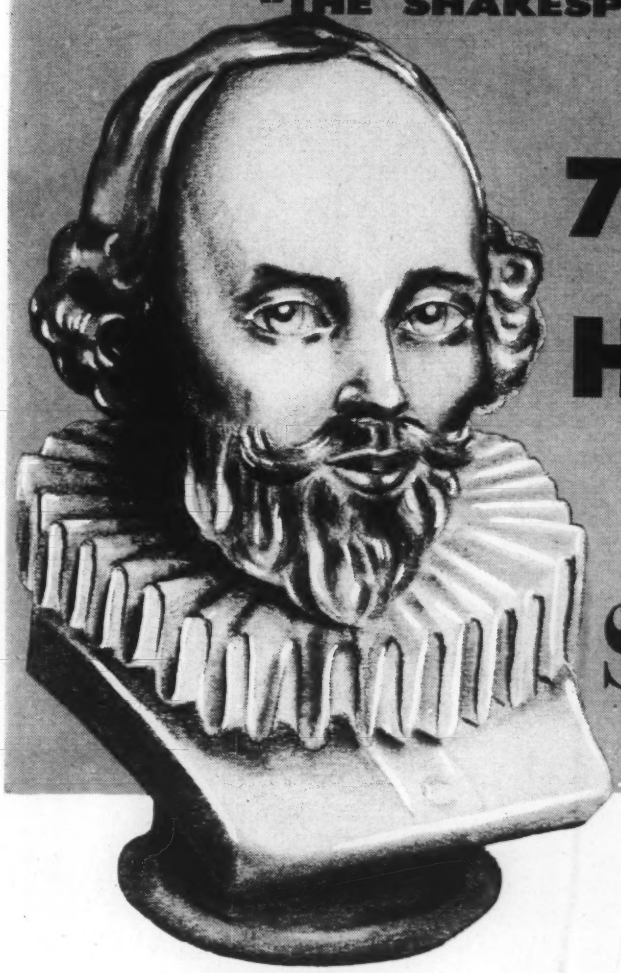

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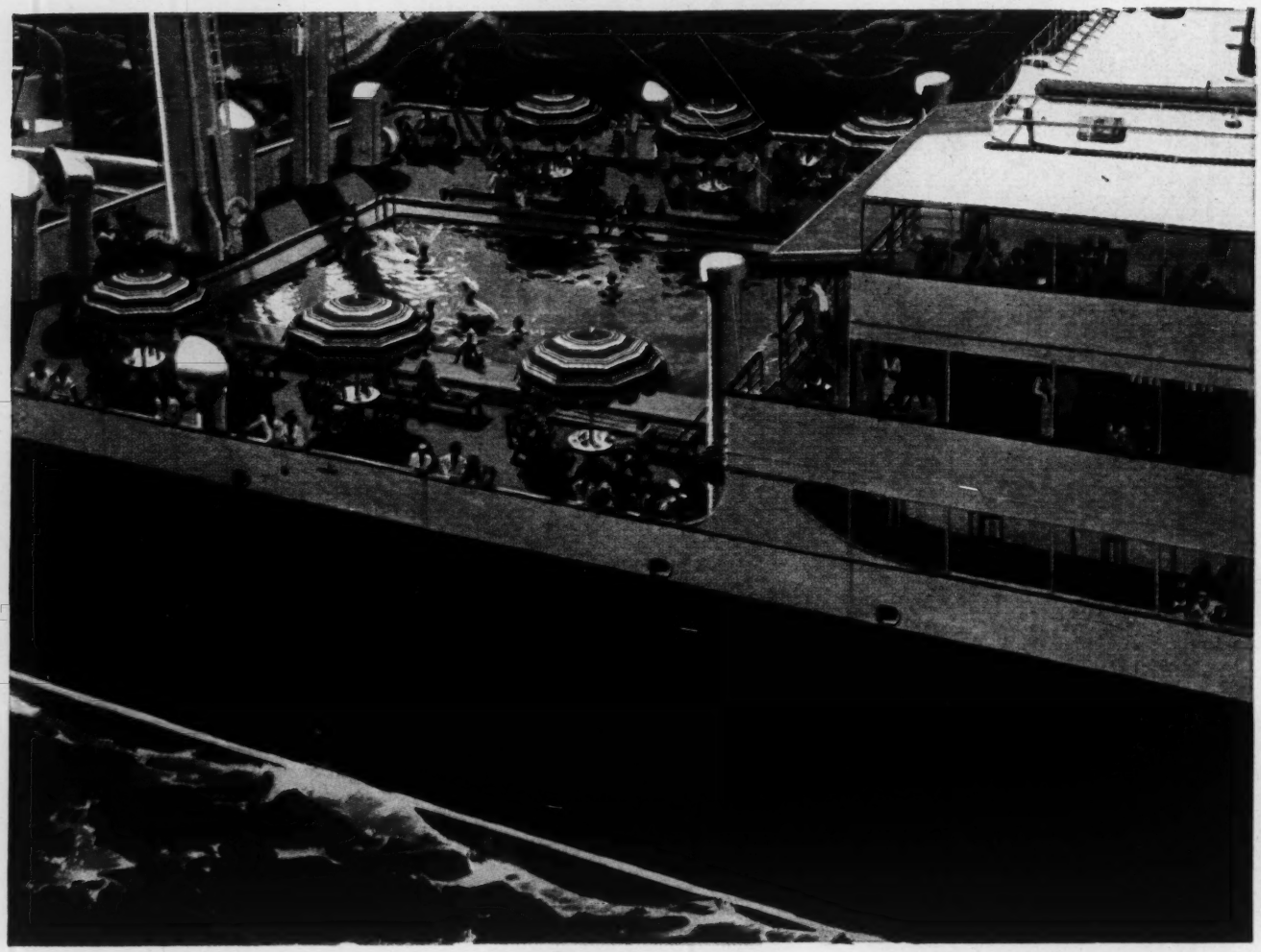

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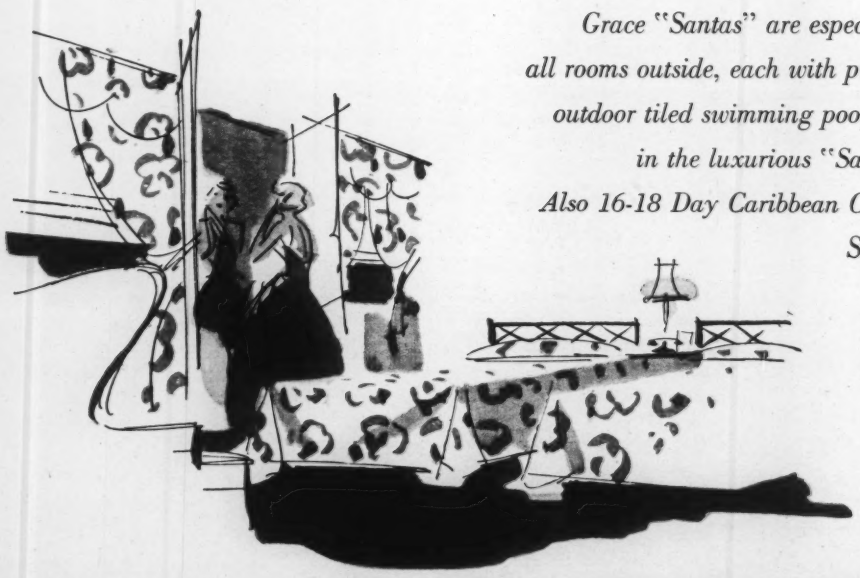

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